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OBSERVER ENCOURAGED BY REAGAN REMARKS ON ARMS CURBS

LD101055 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Nov 80 p 3

[ZARYA VOSTOKA observer T. Gamkrelidze article under the rubric "Following the Event: Facts and Commentaries": "In Anticipation of Change"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] Of course, the U.S. presidential elections are a domestic affair for the Americans, but the peoples of the world are in no way indifferent to the future actions of the White House's new occupant. The governments and leaders of countries, especially of those states whose weight in world politics is great, now have a greater responsibility than ever for the destiny of mankind.

Like the whole world public, the public of the United States and of our country wants to believe that, having invested himself with such a high responsibility for the fate of the world and the lives of millions of people, Ronald Reagan realizes more realistically than his predecessor the threat behind a hasty push on the button or the hurried taking of decisions.

IN THIS SENSE THE VIEW OF THE INFLUENTIAL REPUBLICAN SENATOR C. PERCY, WHO ASSUMES THE POST OF CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE IN JANUARY, IS ENCOURAGING. PERCY HAS STRESSED THAT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY WILL BE MORE CONSISTENT AND THAT THE NEW ADMINISTRATION AND THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WILL ATTRIBUTE GREAT SIGNIFICANCE TO STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION.

This statement by Reagan seems worthy of attention, too: "My aim is to tackle arms reduction," he assured television viewers. "My energy will be directed toward the reduction of destructive nuclear weapons."

The future will show by what practical steps these words will be supported, but one must take into account that Reagan's success was determined to a considerable extent by the fact that his supporters stubbornly argued the evolution of his views from ultraconservatism to what they call political realism. Remembering Goldwater's crushing defeat in 1964, Reagan conducted his own election campaign, stressing the continuity of the Republicans' traditional line, beginning with Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Republican publicity presented him as a "newly converted champion of Roosevelt's New Deal."

EVEN PRESENT SECRETARY OF STATE EDMUND MUSKIE BELIEVED IT NECESSARY TO NOTE THAT HE DID NOT CONSIDER REAGAN A "WARLIKE FIGURE INTENT ON BRINGING US TO WAR," AND REAGAN HIMSELF DECLARED THAT "THE CORRECTNESS OF BUSINESS RELATIONS MUST BE INHERENT IN OUR RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW."

On business relations, by the way, Carter failed to establish either a political or an economic blockade of the USSR. The Soviet Union has been able to buy the things it needs from other countries, particularly from the Common Market countries. In the end the embargo boomeranged against the interests of U.S. business circles. All this had some considerable impact on voter sentiments.

THE WASHINGTON POST WRITES: "AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WE MUST GIVE THOUGHT TO WHETHER OR NOT THE BREAKING OFF OF TRADING LINKS WITH THE SOVIET UNION WAS UNPRODUCTIVE OR DANGEROUS." IT MUST BE BORNE IN MIND THAT THE U.S. ECONOMY COMPRISES NOT JUST THE MONOPOLIES OF THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX WHICH ARE VITALLY INTERESTED IN MAINTAINING TENSION BUT ALSO A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRMS, COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS WHICH GAIN FROM COOPERATION, FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FROM THE EXPANSION OF ECONOMIC TIES.

The answer to the question of what one can expect from the new president, particularly in the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations, greatly depends on how much Ronald Reagan learns from the lessons of the long string of crises created by the previous administration. In his day F.D. Roosevelt believed that "the two great countries, America and Russia, must maintain normal relations." One cannot fail to agree with that. Both our countries, as nuclear powers, will bear a special responsibility for preventing military catastrophe.

MEANWHILE, BOTH COUNTRIES' PUBLICS UNDERSTAND PERFECTLY WELL THE TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE OF THOSE COMMON PROBLEMS WHOSE JOINT SOLUTION IS A MATTER OF CONCERN NOT ONLY FOR THE USSR AND THE UNITED STATES BUT ALSO FOR EVERYONE IN THE WORLD. THE PROBLEMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND THE USE OF THE EARTH'S NATURAL RESOURCES ARE GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF THIS TYPE. BOTH COUNTRIES CAN GAIN MUCH FROM COMBINING EFFORTS AND COOPERATION IN SPACE RESEARCH, FOR EXAMPLE, AND IN HEALTH CARE. AND ALTHOUGH THE SCALE OF SUCH JOINT RESEARCH IS NOT GREAT ENOUGH NOW--NOT THROUGH OUR FAULT, LET IT BE NOTED--IT IS IMPORTANT THAT SUCH RESEARCH CONTINUE.

The Soviet Union is against the arms race. The Soviet side has indicated more than once that there is no type of weapon on whose reduction or prohibition the USSR has not voiced its readiness to hold talks. The proposals already submitted by the Soviet country (and there are over 100) embrace practically all types of arms, both nuclear and conventional. The Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate the reduction or prohibition of any weapons, primarily nuclear ones, and on preventing the production of new types and systems of mass-destruction weapons.

The world received with satisfaction the announcement that the representatives of the USSR and the United States are entering into practical discussion of the questions of nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The opening of talks meets the hopes and expectations of all those who are convinced that there is no rational alternative to the detente policy and that the only path toward easing tension is that of talks and international cooperat . As for our country's principled position both on U.S. relations and on other complex international policy issues, it found precise expression in the words of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, when he said that "in a realistic policy there can be no impasse situations, unless they are artificially created, of course."

Also evident is the importance of the path proposed by the Soviet Union for solving the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe--that is, making those particular weapons the object not of separate talks but examining them within the framework of SALT II talks following the entry into force of the SALT II treaty. This path has been blocked because the United States has postponed indefinitely the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

The new Soviet initiative has made it possible to find a way out of the deadlock. Without abandoning its earlier proposals, the USSR has proposed discussing the issues of medium-range nuclear facilities before the SALT II treaty's ratification on the understanding that possible agreements on these questions could be implemented following its entry into force. In this respect the Soviet side considers that the talks must resolve the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons simultaneously and in organic conjunction with the problem of the U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities.

It is an objective reality of the modern world that there is no rational alternative to the detente policy and that no question can be solved via the arms race. The Soviet Union invariably and consistently advocates precisely the consolidation of detente, disarmament and the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence. One would like to hope that the new U.S. administration will show commonsense and will be guided in its policy by such principles as are enshrined in the 1972 document "Basic Principles of the Relations Between the USSR and the United States."

If in Ronald Reagan's view U.S. foreign policy needs to acquire stability, as he has repeatedly stressed, he will find important support for such stability in a correct and undistorted understanding of the Soviet proposals.

NEVERTHELESS, REAGAN HIMSELF TOO HAS SAID THAT HE WANTS NOTHING BETTER THAN "TO SIT AT THE NEGOTIATING TABLE WITH THE RUSSIANS AND HOLD TALKS WITH THEM AS LONG AS IS NECESSARY WITH THE AIM OF ACHIEVING A JUST AND BALANCED AGREMENT."

Yes, improving Soviet-U.S. relations and loyalty to the policy of relaxing tension will both help to strengthen peace. This is the political reality.

Speaking recently, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: "In the development of the international situation much will, of course, depend on the U.S. position. A new president has been elected there now. I will not dwell on what he, his supporters or his opponents said in the heat of the election battle. I can only state with all responsibility that any constructive steps by the U.S. administration in the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations and of urgent world problems will receive a positive reaction from our side."

After all, it is a question of responsibility to one's own and other peoples; it is a matter of the very important problems of war and peace.

PUGWASH DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OPENS IN GENEVA

LD100809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Pugwash Conference"]

[Text] Geneva, 6 Dec--The Pugwash conference on problems of nuclear armaments in Europe opened here today. Taking part in the conference are major scientists and eminent politicians and military figures from 18 countries who are concerned at the situation developing in Europe in connection with the continuation of the arms race and the U.S. intention to deploy about 600 new medium-range nuclear missiles on this continent.

EDITORIAL: MOSCOW SUMMIT SHOWS UNITED FRONT

LD091247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Course of Peace and Progress"]

[Text] Peaceful creation--that is the atmosphere in which Soviet people and the working people of the other socialist countries are living. However, the builders of a new life have to follow vigilantly the world situation, which remains tense. Aggressive imperialist forces are not ceasing their attempts to harm the positions of the socialist countries and other forces of peace and progress. The socialist community countries invariably march in the vanguard of the struggle against these dangerous intrigues.

A convincing new testimony to this in the meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' party and state leaders held in Moscow on 5 December in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding and unity of views.

At the meeting the socialist countries stated their intention to continue contributing to the normalization of the international climate, the consolidation of peace, and the continuation of the policy of detente. They again stressed their conviction that the pooled efforts of all countries and peoples seeking peace and cooperation can ensure the assertion of detente as the leading trend of international development.

Those taking part in the meeting stated their determination to continue to strengthen the socialist countries' unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation. This unity is an essential condition for the implementation of the great creative plans which the socialist states' communist and workers parties are setting their peoples.

It was just such a plan which the CPSU Central Committee submitted for the Soviet peoples' discussion in its draft for the 26th party congress, the "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and the Period Up to 1990."

V.I. Lenin said: "...In our country economic concerns are our common concern. This is the policy of greatest interest to us." Marching along Lenin's path, the CPSU has led our people to historical achievements.

The prospects for the land of the soviets for the eighties revealed by the CPSU Central Committee draft are imposing. The successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets will ensure the further buildup of the country's economic potential and the improvement of the people's prosperity, will make it possible to maintain the Soviet state's defense strength at the necessary level and to raise its international prestige still higher, and will promote the consolidation of the world system of socialism and the rallying of all forces struggling for peace and social progress.

At the meeting in Moscow the Warsaw Pact state leaders declared once again that they advocate further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, the coordination of plans in the interests of socialist and communist building, and the improvement of their peoples' material prosperity.

The CPSU is fully determined to do everything to ensure that the eighties are marked by a new advance on this path, which has given such a good account of itself. It will render every assistance to ensure the further development, in the forthcoming period, of the long-term targeted programs for cooperation among the CEMA countries aimed at resolving the most important problems in the development of power generation, the fuel and raw material sectors, machine building, agriculture, transportation and production of consumer goods and also the further development of bilateral long-term production specialization and sharing programs. The result of this will be the further augmentation of the forces of world socialism.

An increasingly beneficial role in world politics is being played by the uniting of the two great forces of modern times--socialism and national liberation--and by their cooperation in the struggle for peace and social progress. Their economic cooperation is also becoming more multifacted. The CPSU Central Committee document confirms the desire to develop comprehensive economic, scientific, technical and other ties with developing countries on a long-term and equitable basis. The USSR intends to continue giving these countries economic and technical assistance in constructing projects which help to strengthen their economic and political independence.

Loyalty to the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems is an inalienable feature of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The practice of international relations confirms: Cooperation with developed capitalist countries was and still is a major factor in the strengthening of peace and good relations among peoples. The CPSU Central Committee's draft expresses the desire of our party and state to implement stable mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technical ties with capitalist countries which show an interest in such cooperation.

The Leninist foreign policy being purposefully pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state serves well the cause of peace and the peoples' security. The peace program advanced by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses has entered the gold fund of international relations. Struggling to implement this program, our country made an outstanding contribution to the cause of improving the world situation in the seventies.

The relaxation of tension was the natural result of the correlation of forces reached in the world arena in the past decade. In a stubborn struggle the world of socialism secured an achievement of fundamental, historic significance--military-strategic equilibrium with the world of capitalism. This precisely is the chief factor curbing imperialism's warlike impulses. Aggressive imperialist circles would like to shake this equilibrium and restore the military superiority lost by imperialism. These designs will not achieve their aim. The USSR has not sought and does not seek military superiority. The socialist countries have advocated and now advocate resolving disputed issues through negotiations founded on strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security. But they possess everything they need to defend their peoples' peaceful life and security.

The peace-loving foreign policy course of the socialist community states accords with the vital interests of all peoples. It is natural that progressive mankind gives this course increasingly active support.

ADN REPORTS SED STATEMENT ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD092038 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) has stated its full agreement with the assessment of the international situation made at the Moscow meeting of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty. The communique of the Moscow meeting, a statement of the SED Political Bureau issued here today says, "has again shown that the Warsaw Treaty member states, true to their peace mission, are consistently continuing their efforts in the struggle for peace, international security, arms limitation and disarmament." In order to progress along the road of international detente, it is necessary to reject the course of arms race and confrontation being pursued by the aggressive and reactionary forces of imperialism, the statement says.

It adds that practical results in the negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament are to be achieved through a consistent and constructive approach.

An all-European conference on the relaxation of military tension and disarmament could make an important contribution to this end, the statement says.

The Political Bureau underlines the preparedness and determination of the GDR to do its utmost to strengthen in all spheres the unity and cohesion of the fraternal community of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The Political Bureau expresses the expectation that the Polish United Workers' Party, the working class and the people of Poland will solve the crisis in the country in the interest of socialism and peace. The People's Republic of Poland was, is and will remain a firm component of the community of socialist states, the statement says. In their efforts the fraternal Polish party and the Polish people can always count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the SED and the GDR.

MEDIA REACTION TO WARSAW PACT MEETING ON POLAND

LD091904 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The meeting between the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union--held in Moscow last Friday has met with widespread world response. Observers note the timeliness of the meeting and the importance of its conclusion relating to world events. In the past few months the world situation has aggravated with the arms race becoming increasingly dangerous, with seats of tension continuing to plague a number of regions and with new conflicts springing up. All this is due to the aggressive inclinations of the imperialist forces and to the attempts of the reactionary elements to frustrate the easing of tensions and to damage the positions of the socialist community, the developing nations and national liberation movements.

Observers comments that under the circumstances the Warsaw Treaty countries show an example of the constructive approach to complicated problems. The Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO newspaper says the meeting in Moscow has reaffirmed that the peaceful policy of the socialist nations is a constant one. WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE says the summit meeting in Moscow has spoken in favor of expanding ties with all states without regard to their social systems and of refraining from the use of force or the threat of force. The United States media call attention to the Warsaw Treaty members' readiness to be constructive in developing relations with the United States if a similar approach is displayed by its new administration.

Comments on the meeting in Moscow pay great attention to the events in Poland. It is common knowledge that Poland is now having difficulties of a purely domestic nature, but outside forces that are hostile to socialist Poland are trying to take advantage of these difficulties to the detriment of the Polish people and for the purpose of driving a wedge into the united socialist community.

The meeting in Moscow has reaffirmed that socialist Poland, its United Workers' Party and its people, can firmly rely on fraternal solidarity and support from the Warsaw Treaty countries. It has expressed confidence that the communists, the working class and the people in Poland will manage to overcome their difficulties and to ensure the country's further development along the road of socialism.

The periodicals of different countries have given extensive coverage to this point in the communique on the meeting in Moscow. The Polish public, newspapers say, has met the statement with gratification. According to the world media the Moscow meeting was to put an end to all kinds of fabrications and insinuations relating to Poland, but this obviously doesn't suit certain circles in Washington which have a stake in aggravating tension around the events in Poland and on interfering in Poland's domestic affairs. The West German UNSERE ZEIT says the West's hostile propaganda campaign has the same goal as the plans for deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and that is to destablise the situation in Europe in favor of imperialism.

GRAMMATCHIKOV PRAISES WARSAW PACT SUMMIT SESSION

LD091902 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The results achieved by the meeting of party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact states held in Moscow on 5 December continue to attract worldwide attention. The peoples of socialist countries, our commentator Georgiy Grammatchikov writes, view with optimism the prospect of development of international events. This viewpoint was reaffirmed during the Moscow meeting. But unhappily one must say that at present the world situation continues to be tense, that aggressive imperialist circles have not given up their attempts to harm the position of socialist countries, to recover the military advantage they have lost.

But mankind has everything it needs to remove the danger of war and to establish international peace on a more permanent basis. During their Moscow meeting leaders of the socialist countries expressed their conviction that by a united effort all countries and peoples interested in the maintenance of peace, security and international collaboration can ensure the permanence of detente as the foremost trend in international development.

The success of this issue, of such vital importance to everybody, depends in many respects on the unity of socialist countries' actions in the international arena, on the coordination of their foreign policy lines. Our countries march in the vanguard of the world struggle for peace and detente. Their joint peaceful initiatives have encountered the growing support of all states on our world.

There are many examples of this. Let us look at some of the results achieved by the present session of the UN General Assembly during which several resolutions based on proposals made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries were adopted. The United Nations General Assembly voted in favor of preparing as soon as possible a worldwide agreement on the nonuse of force in international relations. World opinion has called for the conclusion of an international convention on providing guarantees for nonnuclear states. An overwhelming majority of delegates voted in favor of a resolution on the need for the earliest possible start to nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of all nuclear arms. The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, in accordance with a Soviet proposal, has declared the eighties the second decade of disarmament.

The countries of the socialist community have to their credit a whole range of proposals embracing all the most important problems of disarmament and reduction of the danger of war. They were worked out during the May conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. These proposals, it was stressed at the Moscow meeting, are exerting a positive influence on the processes taking place in Europe and other regions of the world; they correspond to the interest of the peoples.

The community of socialist countries welcomed the results of the Moscow meeting with deep satisfaction. The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO writes that the Moscow meeting demonstrated convincingly the socialist countries' readiness to continue making their contribution to the cause of improving the international climate, to the cause of continuation of the policy of detente and to the solution of all conflict by means of negotiations. The Hungarian daily NEPSABADSAG says that the socialist countries linked in the Warsaw Pact are not only not allowing themselves to be provoked but are fully capable of exercising restraint and power which make it possible to play a historic role in the cause of progress and security.

The Moscow meeting toook place at an important time for the Soviet people. The whole country is engrossed in the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft guidelines for the 26th party congress on the Main Directions of the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development 1981-85 and for the Period up to 1990. We know that the working people of fraternal countries are also getting ready to carry out new 5-year plan as from next year. Our countries' constructive plans are strictly coordinated with each other and new standards of development were defined in them on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. We are building together the shining edifice of a new society. Together we are struggling to secure peaceful conditions for that construction in the international arena. The socialist countries' unity of political, economic and other action constitutes a guarantee of our new successes and achievements.

KOTOV REVIEWS PACT MEETING, INDIA VISIT, GUIDELINES

LD100847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 4

[Boris Kotov, "International Review"]

[Text] The world public's attention is centered on the meeting of Warsaw Pact countries' party figures and statesmen held 5 December in Moscow. The results of the meeting, set forth in the communique published 6 December, are graphic confirmation of the peace-loving course of the fraternal states, which are rallied together in an inviolable socialist community.

The Moscow meeting participants stated their intention of continuing to contribute to improving the international climate, strengthening peace, continuing the detente policy, developing international cooperation and resolving all conflicts through negotiation. They expressed their readiness--and this is noted by commentators throughout the world--to work constructively in developing relations with the United States if a similar approach is displayed by the new American administration.

At the same time the meeting noted that the world situation, which remains tense, requires increased vigilance regarding imperialist forces' aggressive aspirations and reaction's attempts to damage the positions of the socialist countries, the developing states and the national liberation movements. With a great sense of historical optimism, the meeting participants expressed the conviction that the pooled efforts of all countries and peoples interested in peace are capable of ensuring the assertion of the relaxation of tension as the leading trend in world development.

The PZPR representatives briefed the meeting participants on the development of the situation in the Polish People's Republic and the results of the PZPR Central Committee Seventh Plenum. The meeting participants expressed the conviction that fraternal Poland's communists, working class and working people will be able to overcome the difficulties that have arisen and will ensure the country's continued development along the socialist path. It was reaffirmed that socialist Poland, the PZPR and the Polish people can firmly count on fraternal solidarity and support from the Warsaw Pact countries. The PZPR representatives stressed that Poland has been, is and will continue to be a socialist state and a firm link in the common [obshchiy] family of socialist countries.

The meeting in Moscow demonstrated its participants' determination to continue to strengthen the socialist countries' unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, and equitable mutually advantageous cooperation.

On a Firm Foundation

India is awaiting a distinguished guest. At the invitation of the president, prime minister and Government of the Republic of India, in the first half of December L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will pay an official friendly visit to that great Asian country with a population of 650 million.

Our friendship has deep historical roots. It grew up and strengthened on the basis of the many years of joint struggle for peace, national independence and the security of the peoples and against the intrigues of imperialist, neocolonialist, hegemonist forces, on the firm foundation of mutually advantageous multifaceted cooperation. An important role in consolidating Soviet-Indian relations--relations of equality and mutual respect--is played by the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between our two countries in 1971. L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India in November 1973 and the documents signed at that time--the Soviet-Indian joint declaration and the long-term agreement on further developing the economic and trade cooperation between the two states--provided powerful impetus for the further development of those relations.

The Indian people are pinning great hopes on the Soviet leader's new upcoming visit. They are preparing to great the guest from the USSR as an old and proven friend. "Welcome!"--the greetings slogan can be heard all over the country. At numerous rallies and meetings under the auspices of the Indian-Soviet friendship month now being held, representatives of the broadest circles of the public are expressing feelings of profound gratitude to our country for its consistent peace-loving course and selfless aid to India in creating a modern self-sufficient economy and defending the republic's national sovereignty. In particular, the 70 major industrial facilities that have been or are being constructed in key sectors of India's economy with assistance form the USSR are being cited as an embodiment of this fraternal support.

Public committees to organize a ceremonial welcome for the distinguished Soviet guest are now being set up in all the country's states. There are already more than 2,000 of these committees. "We wholeheartedly welcome L.I. Brezhnev's upcoming visit," Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stated in a press interview.

The Soviet-Indian summits have now become a good tradition and are regular. The Soviet head of state's current visit to India is assuming all the greater significance in that now, under the conditions of the general increase in the complexity of the world situation, the task of improving the political situation in Asia is more pressing than ever before.

Reactionary imperialist forces and their Beijing accomplices are trying to turn this vast area of our world into a zone of permanent seats of tension and conflicts. Washington and its allies are demonstrating their intention--an intention dangerous to the cause of peace--of keeping a military strike force in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, are fanning provocative intrigues over Kampuchea, are continuing their military intervention against the DRA and are organizing subversive actions with the aim of destablizing the politicial situation in India.

Soviet people are convinced that Asia--a vast region where more than half the world's population lives, a region that has inherited from the past complex economic and social problems--needs peaceful cooperation and good neighborliness in order to solve those problems. The USSR invariably and consistently advocates establishing lasting peace and safeguarding security in Asia through the joint efforts of Asian states themselves. There can bo no doubt that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's upcoming visit to India will be an important stage not only in the further fruitful development of Soviet-Indian relations, but also in strengthening peace on the Asian Continent and consolidating international security as a whole.

Last week--on 2 December--the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic entered into force after the exchange of instruments of ratification in Damascus. The progressive world public regarded this event as yet further evidence of the Soviet Union's consistent and tireless efforts aimed a normalizing the explosive Near East situation. The solemn ceremony in Damascus reaffirmed the USSR's principled stance in support of the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against Israeli aggresssion and imperialism's intrigues and for the thwarting of the anti-Arab Camp David collusion and the achievement of just peace in the Near Eastern region.

The strengthening, broad support for the just stance of the USSR and the other socialist community countries regarding the Near East problem was graphically confirmed at the UN General Assembly session in New York. During the discussion of the Palestine issue held there last week the representatives of many of the world's countries spoke of this in their speeches.

These events, like many others recently, great and small, cogently show that our country, successfully implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and engaged in majestic creative activity for Soviet people's good, is confidently traveling the road of peace and consistently implementing in the international arena the Leninist principles of friendship among the peoples and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

A Striking Contrast

"We vigorously and persistently advocate that the dispute between socialism and capitalism be resolved not on the battlefield or on arms production lines, but in the sphere of peaceful labor," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted. "Our desire is not that the trajectories of nuclear-tipped missiles cross the borders dividing those two worlds, but that the threads of broad and diverse cooperation for the good of all mankind extend across them. In consistently pursuing this policy we are fulfilling one of the main slogans of October and behests of Lenin: Peace for the peoples!"

The international reaction to the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress of the "Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1980," submitted 2 December for discussion by the Soviet people, confirms yet again that increasing numbers of people in the world are becoming convinced of the topicality of those words. It is precisely as a guarantee of the mighty Soviet power's sincere love of peace that unbiased and objective observers in all countries of the world are assessing this historic document.

Noting the scale of the USSR's socioeconomic achievements and the scope and realism of the plans for the future, many foreign commentators are emphasizing the pronounced thrust of the CPSU's economic strategy toward improving the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards in every possible way. "According to the new 5-year plan, the Soviet economy will really expand and the living standards of millions of people will improve" is what even a newspaper as far from sympathetic toward our country as the Washington POST was forced to admit across the ocean.

The mighty stride of the Soviet 5-year plans has enabled the USSR to take "the kind of step forward" that, as the great Lenin foresaw, makes it possible "to prove graphically and clearly to all and sundry that socialism harbors tremendous strength and that mankind has now made the transition to a new stage of development that embodies exceptionally brilliant potential."

However, it is well known that by no means all of mankind has yet taken this qualitatively new step forward. The situation today in the world where capital continues to rule forms a truly striking contrast with the socialist world. Deep economic recession, massive unemployment, increasing inflation, a tangible decline in working people's real wages, the infringement of their vital interests and elementary human rights--those are the gloomy Christmas "presents" that the capitalist system will give to the working people's masses in Western countries this year too. Nor are the forecasts for the future gladdening.

"The American economy's prospects for 1981 look somber," a recent issue of that same Washington POST gloomily attests, predicting a further slowdown in U.S. economic development raters, with all the ensuring adverse consequences. Experts believe that in the next 6 months alone unemployment in the country will increase from the present 7.6 percent of the total able-bodied population to at least 8 percent, while the consumer prices index will leap another 11 percent, with the rise in food prices out in front, the newspaper writes. In any case Americans' purchasing power has fallen by 6 percent in the last year alone, according to U.S. Department of Labor figures. "Americans have reached a critical point," an AP commentator states. "The huge mass of people are bitterly aware of the difference between the illusion of economic progress and the reality of an economy that has ceased growing and is even slipping back."

To a considerable extent, that is the price of U.S. imperialism's reckless course of all-out militarization in the name of a chimerical attempt to disrupt in its own favor the prevailing world strategic equilibrium. U.S. President-elect R. Reagan told American journalists this week that in his first months in the White House he "will have to concentrate on economic problems." He described the current situation in the American economy as "chaos."

Chained to the American military chariot and collapsing beneath the burden of military spending, Washington's West European NATO partners are suffering to an even greater extent from economic confusion and capitalist competition, which was sharpened under the crisis conditions. "The coming year will be difficult for Britain" was the admission produced a few days ago by M. Thatcher, prime minister of the Conservative government. "The situation has never been so gloomy, and the worst is yet to come," T. Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, stated for his part.

A group of FRG economic [konyunkturnyy] institutes has published an extremely disturbing economic forecast for the coming year. This is no accident. The slump in industrial production, which has reached even the FRG, is causing a wave of bankruptcies and mass dismissals. In the first 6 months of this year almost 4,500 firms and enterprises went broke in the FRG.

Last year in France, for instance, the number of bankruptcies reached 15,000. In Italy inflation has passed a record level this year--22.5 percent. In the 9 West European Common Market countries as a whole, there are not 7.4 million unemployed. By 1985, in the assessment of Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES, the number may increase to 11-15 million out of an able-bodied population of 110 million.

Such is the real situation "on the other side." It is forcing many people in the West to do some hard thinking about why, for instance, the West European "share" in meeting NATO's expenses has, according to AFP's calculations, almost doubled over the last 10 years. Are not Washington's attempts to foist swollen military budgets on its junior partners to the accompaniment of an outcry about the "Soviet military threat" dictated by a desire not only to facilitate the implementation of its global hegemonist plans but at the same time to wear its partners down economically and weaken their competitiveness in international trading markets"?

One way or another, the "captains" of the West European Nine are seeking a way out of the mounting difficulties. It was to this that the routine conference of Common Market heads of state and government held 1-2 December in Luxembourg was largely devoted. However, no specific "rescue" decisions were taken at the conference.

"It is hard for the leaders of 'little Europe' to elaborate a common stance on surmounting the economic crisis because each country would like to derive the maximum advantage for itself over all," the French paper LA PARISIEN LIBERE noted in this connection. But the West European states' growing desire to adopt in international affairs a stance that is more independent of the United States and more "autonomous" was displayed clearly enough at the Luxembourg meeting.

Two worlds, two policies, two contrasting results. The millions of Soviet people, engaged in intense creative labor, have every reason to be proud of the course pursued by our party and to view the future with confidence and optimism.

ATTEMPT 'TO DRIVE WEDGE' BETWEEN POLAND, ALLIES NOTED

LD091834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1723 GMT 9 Dec 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by commentators Andrey Ptashnikov and Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] While at the talks in Delhi the need is being stressed to preserve detente and to observe strictly the sovereignty of independent states and also not to interfere in their internal affairs, the United States is whipping up an atmosphere of military hysteria in connection with the situation in Poland and is trying to draw other NATO member countries into this unseemly campaign. News agencies' Washington dispatches are evidence of this.

Thus, REUTER reporting that U.S. Secretary of State Muskie is flying to Brussels in a few hours to take part in the NATO Council meeting, points out that the participants in the session will devote their main attention to the situation in Poland.

This same agency reports that yesterday evening the ambassadors of 22 countries linked with the United States in military-political alliances were summoned to the State Department where they were informed, I quote, of the military (?situation) on the Polish border. All this is evidence that Washington is pursuing a course toward undisguised interference in the affairs of a socialist country, and while doing so it is spreading ill-intentioned, patently provocative inventions regarding the position of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in connection with the Polish events. In this connection it is clear that Poland has nothing to do with the North Atlantic bloc and no one has given the NATO powers the right to stick their noses into its purely internal affairs.

Here we have an attempt by the West to heat up the situation in Europe and to drive a wedge in the relations of Poland with its allies and friends and to incite the antisocialist forces in this country to new onslaughts.

PENTAGON ANNOUNCES AIRCRAFT PATROL OF FRG AIRSPACE

LD101032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The Pentagon has announced the sending to Western Europe of four long-range radar reconnaissance and control aircraft. As is clear from a UPI report, these aircraft will carry out patrols in FRG airspace with the aim of spying on the socialist countries. The appearance of these flying spies is evaluated by political observers as yet another step in the campaign of militarist psychosis which is being developed by the present U.S. administration.

POLICY OPTIONS FACING REAGAN ADMINISTRATION EXAMINED

LD101045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 4

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "United States: Which Way Will the Pendulum Swing"]

[Text] New York, December--Preparations are being made to refurbish the house at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington. It is chiefly cosmetic refurbishment--the building will be "freshened up" on the outside with the traditional white paint. Hence its name--the White House.

No other changes are expected at present on Pennsylvania Avenue--the present occupants of the White House are preparing to leave, although state affairs are still being decided there through inertia. The center of political activity has temporarily shifted out West, where, on his ranch near Santa Barbara, California, President-elect Ronald Reagan is "getting his team together," as people here say--preparing the new U.S. administration.

While news is coming from California on the first government appointments, a debate has developed in the capital, and throughout America as well, over whether the Republican victory should be considered the end of the "age of liberalism" and the dawn of the "age of conservatism" in the United States.

The "big press," particularly that which directly serves the interests of the big monopolies, maintains with one voice: "Reagan has taken off on a wave of mass conservatism," "America has turned to the right" and so forth. A clear attempt is being made to prove that the voters went for the slogans of the ultraright: "Restore America's Prestige" (read--its military strength) and "Enhance Combat Ability" (read--change the strategic balance in the United States' favor). The monopolies' mouthpieces maintain that the voters issued a "mandate" to spend new billions of dollars on military needs and on the arms race. On the domestic front they want to interpret the election results as a "green light" for cuts in social programs, for an offensive against working people's rights and for the lifting of all restrictions from the major corporations.

The real reasons for the Democrats' defeat--inflation, unemployment, increasing taxes, the former adminstration's helpless and dangerous foreign policy, as a result of which the threat to peace only increased--all this is being deliberately ignored and drowned in the flood of unchecked eulogies to "conservatism," which has now allegedly taken hold of Americans.

The argument about whether the "political epoch" has changed is pointless. The American political scientist (Sh. Uolin) has pointed out in this connection that the attempt to depict the 1980 election as referendum between "liberalism" and "conservatism" is unsound if only because Carter was the most conservative Democratic candidate for many decades. The well-known historian A. Schlesinger also expresses himself in the same spirit: "It is hard to understand how liberalism could become a subject of argument in 1980 if there had been no mention of it since 1966--since Lyndon Johnson sacrified his Great Society for the sake of the Vietnam War.... Carter used liberal phraseology only as means of demagoguery."

The outgoing administration is endeavoring to use its last weeks in power to whip up the arms race, to exacerbate problems in the foreign policy sphere, to pass on the to the new administration routine fabrications about the "growing Soviet threat" and so forth. This is precisely what Z. Brzezinski, in particular, is doing. He recently made a statement accusing the Democrats of "spinelessness with regard to the USSR"--which supposedly resulted in their defeat.

Of course, the Republican victors in the election include many figures of the extreme right, advocates of the ideas of "military superiority" and the U.S. "right" to interfere in the affairs of other countries and peoples. Many of them will soon come to Capitol Hill to take the place in the Senate of those who lost the election. But reports of a split in the Republican ranks over major political problems are also filtering into the press with every passing day. In an article entitled "Did American Really Vote for This?" the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR frankly writes: "Rightwing forces have already resorted to noisy threats against Reagan and Vice President-elect Bush. It remains to be hoped that we will not encounter some rightwing variant of the Red Guard cultural revolution."

There really is a lot of noise and threats. Believing their own claims that it was they who ensured Reagan's victory, the ultrarightists are now trying to make him a hostage of their policy and of that part of the Republican election program which reflected their views. Any deviation from this course is proclaimed almost as a "betrayal of common aims." Such statements are currently being made by representatives of various ultraright organizations of the "moral majority" type and by newly elected senators--those who are now being called "superhawks," like John East from North Carolina and Jeremiah Denton from Alabama. A fierce debate is also taking place inside the "transition group," which is preparing for the handover of power in Washington and drawing up a list of candidates for posts in the new administration.

This has already resulted in a hitch with the new appointments. Reagan "receives too much contradictory advice," the commentator James Reston writes in this connection. The list of candidates for government posts comprises 73 people, but there are considerably fewer vacancies. Working with Reagan on the list is his "kitchen cabinet," as the narrow circle of very close friends and advisers has been known since Andrew Jackson gathered his advisers together in the White House kitchen 150 years ago. The administration's future policy, or at any rate its first steps, is also being discussed.

The most urgent problems are the economy and foreign policy. These problems are closely interconnected, if only because no one here has yet found the magic formula making it possible to cut taxes by 30 percent over 3 years (this is one of Reagan's chief promises) and at the same time increase military spending. This affects inflation, as an increase in the Pentagon's budget is the chief cause of its unchecked growth. No less acute is the problem of economic stagnation and unemployment. As Reagan said not without humor during the election campaign: "The President calls this a slump. I call it depression. A slump is when your neighbor has lost his job, a depression is when you yourself have lost a job."

The economic problems are so acute ("the more you get acquainted with them, the more terrible they seem," Reagan says) that, as observers believe, the new administration will have no time to waste. At the same time, if effective measures are not taken during the 100-day "honeymoon" which is traditionally allowed to a new president after taking office, the country could enter a period of serious socioeconomic upheavals. "This means," Joseph Harsch writes in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, "that the new president must not start with mass military building. There is no reason for this. It is more important to control inflation...."

A New York TIMES reader from the city of Aurora (New York State) puts the question still more concretely. In a letter entitled "Toward Economic Health Through Arms Control" he writes: "President Reagan will immediately encounter an insoluble problem--to curb inflation, cut taxes, create more jobs, reduce government spending and at the same time substantially increase military spending. This is incompatible economically and, more so, politically. I am one of those who consider nuclear war the chief danger to our country. The escalation of the arms race merely increases the threat of this war. For our economy and security it is extremely important to eliminate the threat of nuclear disaster and to halt the arms race. Reagan is now being afforded a tremendous opportunity to achieve success in something in which Carter suffered a tragic failure...."

According to the newspapers, the main international problem, of course, is how well balanced and realistic the new administration's foreign policy will be. At the moment people here are increasingly recalling R. Reagan's words: "I want everyone to understand that peace is our first priority." Many commentators believe that the Republican candidate owes his victory to the fact that on election eve he managed to shrug off the "warmonger" label pinned on him both by his Democratic rivals and by zealous ultrarightists. A few days before the election there was the television debate between R. Reagan and President J. Carter during which the Republican candidate repeatedly stressed that he was prepared to do everything possible to strengthen peace and prevent the United States from sliding into nuclear war. "People believed him," TIME magazine writes.

The discussion going on in the United States also concerns problems of American-Soviet relations. An increasing number of sober-minded politicians in the Republican camp and among the Democrats point out that a return to the period of confrontation would be a gross error with far-reaching consequences. U.S. relations with the USSR, they note, should be built on a realistic foundation. It was for that reason that the news from Moscow, where Senator Percy, Senate Foreign Relations Committee chief designate, was received by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made such a big impression on Americans.
[paragraph continues]

The local press widely commented on the Soviet leaders statement that the USSR is abundantly ready to deal constructively with the United States, with mutual regard for one another's legitimate interests. It provided fresh food for thought. The most farsighted observers draw attention to the need to continue the nuclear arms limitation process and note the failure of the Carter embargo on trade with the Soviet Union. The resurreciton of trade relations with the USSR, they state, would benefit the U.S. economy and Soviet-American relations in general.

Time will tell the nature of the new administration's stance. "We will not be obstinately hostile toward the Soviet Union," Reagan's foreign policy adviser Richard Allen said the other day. "It is time for America to pause and rid itself of the nostalgia for military superiority over the USSR," the New York TIMES now writes. There is a growing appreciation here of the fact that the outgoing administration's attempts to use the language of force in dealings with the Soviet Union have merely led to an impasse. This should be brought home to the "superconservatives" who reckon that their hour has come, that a little extra pressure will bring back the good old days of "U.S. world leadership."

The Soviet Union has advocated and continues to advocate improving Soviet-American relations. But this process is not a "one-way street," as they are fond of saying here. Good will and concrete actions are needed by both sides. In this situation the language of diktat is impotent and even harmful. Is the new administration prepared to acknowledge this fact? Life will answer that question.

The presidential elections are in the past. Soon Ronald Reagan will officially become president of the United States. This will inevitably confront him with a choice, the choice of America's future policy. One automatically recalls some words uttered many year ago. On a frosty, sunny day, 20 January 1961, the 35th President of the United States John Kennedy took the presidential oath on the Capitol platform and said: "We can do without a victory with radioactive dust in our mouths." Significant words, very pertinent to America today.

PRAVDA NOTES CANADIAN DECISION LIFTING GRAIN RESTRICTIONS

LD081515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Forced To Lift the Embargo"]

[Text] Ottawa, 3 Dec--M. MacGuigan, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs, speaking in Parliament, has announced a Canadian Government decision to lift all existing restrictions on the sale of grain, including sales to the Soviet Union. He said that in the government's assessment the imposition of a partial embargo led to significant losses for Canada.

During the Senate debates the U.S. grain policy was sharply criticized. It was noted in particular that soon after the announcement of the embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union the Americans stepped up their efforts to corner the market for the sale of their own grain produce, leading to the loss of traditional markets for Canada in particular. As a result Canadian farmers suffered considerable losses.

TRIAL 'IMPORTANT STAGE' IN CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD092208 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec, TASS--TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The trial on the case of the "counter-revolutionary groupings" of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing continues in Beijing for more than a fortnight. Ten persons are in the dock. But ever more and more people are being drawn in the orbit of the trial. Among them are former high-placed functionaries of the CPC Central Committee, of the Ministry of Public Security, the press bodies, members of the group for the affairs of the Cultural Revolution at the CPC Central Committee. This indicates that other trials will be held after the present one. Foreign observers in the Chinese capital believe that a large-scale purge will be started in the country following the trial and that the trial will serve a sort of "legal" ground for the purge.

The trial brings to light the reflections of the former and present struggle for power in the top echelon of the Chinese leadership. The list of the present leaders against whom Jiang Qing and others were, allegedly, planning crimes is widening. Deng Xiaoping is presented most often as "the victim of slander and intrigues."

It is not accidental that the trial was started with discussing the charge proferred against Jiang Qing and others that in 1974 they put obstacles to the appointment of the State Council of the PRC. The name of Hua Guofeng was not mentioned if only once in the indictment and in the court.

The trial brings to light the unseemly picture of morals among the Chinese leaders. The trial reveals the methods of the struggle for power: total surveillance, lawlessness, arbitrariness and violence, intrigues, slander and informing. Tape recordings of telephone conversations held by Jiang Qing ten years ago, the recordings of Lin Biao's conversation with his associates in a car and other such recordings were heard in the courtroom. It was established at the trial that after arrest Peng Dehuai was interrogated under torture nearly 100 times and that his ribs were broken.

The attempts of those who arranged the trial to present it as a sign of the "restoration of legality" in China look awkward, if only in view of the fact that more than half of the persons standing trial now were kept in prison without trial and investigation for nearly ten years.

The Chinese press carries materials about the attitude to the trial in China, materials whose aim is to create the impression that the population is demanding the widening of the trial and purges and the trial of those who are involved in the activity of the ten defendents in localities. But, as foreign correspondents report from Beijing, the reaction to the trial in China is not so uniform as it is claimed. A correspondent of the New York TIMES writes that though many Chinese admit that the Cultural Revolution was a horrible calamity for the country and really hate the "four", they are sceptical about the trial or indifferent to it. He cites the words of a Beijing employee who said: We all know that this is not a trial but the struggle for power. If Jiang Qing had won, Deng Xiaoping would have been put in the dock.

Facts show that during the trial each of the rivalling groups in the Chinese leadership seeks to gain the most advantages. From this viewpoint, the trial in Beijing is regarded as sort of an "important stage" of the preparation for the 12th Congress of the CPC.

BEIJING 'COLLUSION' WITH IMPERIALISTS CRITICIZED

OW081205 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Arov commentary: "The Soviet Union Strives To Achieve Peace; Beijing Leaders Closely Collude With the Imperialists"]

[Text] The Chinese propaganda machine has attempted to call the Soviet Union aggressors and never mentioned the Soviet proposals on relaxing tension. on disarmament, and on peaceful cooperation between nations and people. Our station commentator Arov comments on this:

History has proved that all the years that the Soviet Union has existed have been years of tense struggle against aggressive forces. Today the Soviet Union still persists in striving for improving the international climate fundamentally as well as for thoroughly changing the basis for international relations in line with democratic principles. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, once stated that making every effort to attain peace is of primary importance to all the people, to their progress and to their future.

The problem of world policies can only be evaluated within the extent of existing history. The great achievements of the Soviet Union, the socialist community nations and all peace-loving forces in this concern can hardly be overestimated. The actual possibility of nations trusting each other, whether in high tide or low tide, has proved that a good foundation for peaceful coexistence has been prepared, and that good prospects for various countries cooperating in an all-round way have opened. Just a few examples will suffice.

In 1963 a treaty of banning nuclear tests in three spheres was signed at the request of the Soviet Union. In 1968 a Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons was signed. In 1970 the UN General Assembly approved the Soviet-proposed draft on the treaty of strengthening international security. In 1973 an agreement on banning nuclear war was concluded. The Soviet delegation to the United Nations made a number of practical proposals on disarmament, including a proposal for holding the United Nations special conference on disarmament. All our proposals received support.

If the U.S. imperialist clique and Beijing leadership had not been opposed, we would have made greater achievements with the policy of peace and cooperation. In view of the actual situation, it is quite obvious that it is this collusion between the United States and China that constitutes a serious obstacle to the strengthening of peace. The U.S. ruling clique in collusion with the Beijing leadership has taken measures to further engage in an arms race and to undermine the existing military balance and strategic stability. Owing to their faults, Western nations continue to increase their military budgets. The Carter administration has worked out an indiscreet plan for limited nuclear war, and this plan received immediate and total support from the Beijing leadership. The United States has rigged up a Rapid Deployment Force specializing in military intervention. Beijing also approved this obviously aggressive action. All this has naturally caused a new threat to the relaxation of international tension, imperiling the interests of peace as well as of all other people.

We cannot but admit that the foreign policy of the current Chinese leaders is to intensify international tension, oppose detente, further engage in an arms race and maintain international conflict, particularly the conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as the conflict between the imperialist force and the world socialism.

Beijing now cherishes illusions of forming a kind of anti-Soviet front. In opposing such a hostile policy against the people of all nations, the Soviet Union and all fraternal nations of the socialist community have followed a clear and consistent policy of popularity, security, sincerity, equality and cooperation.

This was recently reiterated by the participants in the ministerial conference of the Warsaw Pact nations. They confirmed the decision to stop the arms race, strengthen relaxation of international tension and extend detente to all areas of the world. They once again expressed the idea that their respective nations were willing to have contacts or talks with all nations of Europe and of the world.

As for the line followed by the CPSU and the Soviet Government on the China issue, we have followed a consistent line that carries only one implication, that is, the Soviet Union adheres to the principles of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, of not intervening in each other's internal affairs and of not resorting to force in the relationship with China.

While explaining these principles, Brezhnev expressed willingness to normalize relations with China on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Furthermore, if China resumes the policy truly based on Marxism and Leninism, abandons its hostile policy towards socialists countries and takes the road of cooperating and uniting with the socialist community. Then the possibility of developing good relations between the Soviet Union and China will be opened up. Is this not exactly what the people of the two countries are concerned with?

INDIAN VISIT OF PRESIDENT BREZHNEV CONTINUES

Brezhnev Friendship Speech

LD091230 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Dec, TASS--The traditional Indian-Soviet friendship, based on the principles of equality and mutual understanding, has long been binding together the peoples of the Republic of India and the Soviet Union. A meeting of Indian-Soviet friendship that was held at Vigyan Bhavan today has become a major milestone in further deepening mutual understanding between the two countries.

Leaders of political parties, parliamentarians, activists of the Indian-Soviet society, prominent public leaders, representatives of mass democratic organisations, trade unions, envoys of the working people of the capital met there, at one of the largest halls of Indian's capital, to meet the distinguished Soviet guest.

The participants in the meeting welcomed with a prolonged applause General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi.

In the presidium there are member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, other Soviet officials, and also members of the Indian Government.

National anthems of the Soviet Union and the Republic of India sounded in the hall.

Lieutenant Governor of New Delhi Jag Mohan opened the meeting. He read out a message of greetings from the residents of the Indian capital to Leonid Brezhnev and to a stormy applause of those present in the hall he handed it over to the distinguished Soviet guest.

"We experience the sentiments of very warm disposition and the highest respect for you and profound love for your great country, the message of greetings runs. We welcome you not only as a devoted friend, who is not foreigner for this country, but as the most distinguished representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the state with which India has the tradition of close friendship, and as a stateman of world importance who made an exceedingly important contribution to consolidation of universal peace and detente.

Our city symbolises the history and traditions of our ancient land. It represents the spirit of new India. It is exactly in this city that our leader Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed the birth of independent India. The reminiscence that he also laid the foundations of Indian-Soviet friendship, which gained in strength over the past years, would be the befitting tribute to the memory of the great thinker.

Indian-Soviet friendship, the message of greetings runs, draws its strength from the mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and non-interference into each other's internal affairs. Our two countries always stand for world peace, for broader cooperation between the peoples. Our friendship is not directed against any country and can really serve as a model of peaceful coexistence.

We wish you success in your negotiations with our leaders, and we are confident that your visit will further strengthen the ties of friendship between our two countries and peoples."

The floor is given to Leonid Brezhnev. The participants in the meeting welcome him with applause.

Esteemed Madam Prime Minister!

Esteemed Mr Mayor!

Dear friends!

We regard this rally as a meeting with the great, talented and peace-loving people of India itself.

I thank you, Mr Mayor, for the warm words of respect addressed to our country and the Soviet people. For my part, I convey to you, esteemed citizens of Delhi, and through you to the entire glorious Indian people ardent greetings from the Soviet people and best wishes for well-being and prosperity!

Your city is not only an embodiment of the beautiful India. Delhi is one of the international centres from where the cause of the defense of the freedom and independence of peoples has invariably received support and where the non-aligned movement was born as a protest against oppressive imperialist policies.

This is not my first visit to India. But each new visit adds to, and enriches, my impressions of your country. And each time, I perceive anew the scope of Soviet-Indian co-operation. Indeed, today it covers practically all major spheres of the life of the peoples of our two countries--economic, scientific, technological, and cultural.

Economic co-operation is becoming an increasingly important factor for our two countries. Remarkable landmarks on its path are the industrial giants of India built with the assistance of the Soviet Union which Jawaharlal Nehru used to call "new temples"--from the first-born of our friendship, the metallurgical works in Bhilai, to the giant complex in Bokaro. And today still another powerful brother project is coming into being in the south of the country.

The projects we have jointly bui today provide the people of India with metals, machinery, electricity, coal, and oil. They do a good service to their master, the Indian people, and this evokes the Soviet people's sincere joy!

It is gratifying to hear that Soviet geologists are fruitfully working in this country and that a good start has been made in co-operation in the food, pulp and paper, light, medical and other industries. I have also been told that in Calcutta good progress is being made in the constuction, with our participation, of the first underground railway in India. I can say that, as Moscow's experience shows, this is the most comfortable and necessary type of transportation for such a big city.

Our co-operation in agriculture, too, is gathering momentum, trade is growing, and exchanges in science and technology useful for both sides are expanding.

When the world's first cosmonaut, Yuriy Gagarin, visited India soon after his flight, he said that he would be glad to fly into outer space together with an Indian cosmonaut and now our countries are preparing for Gagarin's dream to come true. The day will come when cosmonauts from India and the USSR will make a joint flight, and the peoples of the two countries will enthusiastically hail them!

We regard as a very important field of our relations assistance in strengthening India's defense capability. Here, too, things seem to be going quite well. We conceal from no one that we wish to see friendly peace-loving India strong and capable of successfully defending its independence and promoting the cause of peace in Asia. [Moscow Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 9 December omits the sentence that begins: "We conceal...." in its report on Brezhnev's meeting with the Indian-Soviet Friendship Society.

Now to turn to our co-operation in the field of culture. How infinite are the benefits that this co-operation can give to each of the peoples of the two great world cultures which have given birth to giants of thought and men of genius in arts and science. Therefore, we can but rejoice sincerely at the fact that with each passing year, our ties in the fields of culture, education, personnel training, and tourism are expanding.

All this brings our peoples closer together, promotes their mutual understanding and helps to enrich their lives. Let us confidently move forward along this path.

Dear friends! The edifice of Soviet-Indian co-operation rests on a solid foundation, the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. For nearly a decade now it has been serving our peoples well. As green branches keep growing out of the trunk of a mighty tree, so, too, do new agreements on ties, exchanges and interaction keep growing out of this treaty. It also helps us to co-operate in the struggle for a lasting peace and equitable relations among peoples.

Certainly, the development and further deepening of Soviet-Indian relations, including the current summit meeting, are not directed against any third countries.

It can be said with certainty that in developing relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and India today, we are doing a good thing--and not only for the present generation of our peoples but also for the coming generations and for mankind's peaceful future.

To develop friendship with India is for us, Soviet people, a behest left by the founder of our state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Over sixty years ago he predicted that the time would come when the peoples of the East, and of India in particular, would gain independence, "...rise as independent participants, as creators of a new life" and would take part "in deciding the destinies of the whole world".

Lenin urged us to extend "the hand of friendship and brotherhood to all the peoples of the East",--and we are invariably faithful to this Leninist behest!

It is a matter of profound satisfaction that the thoughts of such outstanding leaders of the Indian people's struggle for the national emancipation and construction of an independent India as Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru and of those who are continuing their cause today are consonant with the ideas of the great Lenin.

Dear friends! Our talks with the leaders of your country, with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi began yesterday. We informed them of the intensive creative working life of the Soviet people, of our achievements, unresolved problems and plans for the future, of our struggle for the cause of a lasting peace on earth.

We listened with interest to the leaders of India. We rejoice at your achievements, we share your concern over the difficulties which have not yet been overcome. It is clear to us that the great work to transform the country initiated by Jawaharlal Nehru is going on. And we wholeheartedly wish you success in building a new India, we wish happiness and prosperity to the Indian people!

Our discussions have confirmed yet again that the USSR and India are united in their peaceful aspirations. Our common intention is to do everything to ensure that the fruits of the peoples' labour never be destroyed, that mankind never know the tragedy of a world nuclear holocaust.

So may friendship between the Soviet Union and India--a powerful factor of peace and security of peoples--strengthen and prosper.

Long live the great Indian people!

The meeting was addressed by Indira Gandhi who was warmly welcomed by the audience.

[Moscow Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 9 December in its report on Brezhnev's meeting with the Indian-Soviet Friendship Society omits the last two paragraphs in the TASS version and substitutes the following passage:

[The speech given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was listened to with great attention and was interrupted by applause on more than one occasion. Indira Gandhi, who was given a warm welcome by those present, spoke. The meeting ended with the playing of the national anthems of the Soviet Union and the Republic of India. This moving meeting again demonstrated the sincere feeling of the people of India toward the Soviet people and the strengthening Indian-Soviet friendship for the well-being of both countries and for the same universal peace.]

Gandhi Friendship Address

LD091508 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Dec, TASS--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi spoke at the Indian-Soviet friendship meeting at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi today. She said, addressing General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, the members of the Soviet delegation and all participants in the meeting: "We are privileged to have in our midst today the great leader of a great country, a world statesman, and a trusted friend of India. I also welcome the other important persons who are accompanying him. It has been my privilege to know them for many years. But we regard this visit as an important and significant event. It will add a new dimension to the traditional friendship between the Soviet Union and India and also contribute to peace.

The people of India have high admiration for the achievements of the people of the Soviet Union, particularly the remarkable economic and technological progress made since the Great October Revolution under the immortal Lenin.

'Blazing fire within the cover of ice'--this is how my father described the revolution to me when I was a child. We were then fighting our own battle against colonialism. In this struggle we received consistent support from the Soviet people.

Since independence, India has followed a policy of nonalignment, th positive content of which is to seek friendship with all countries and to work for goodwill and peace among nations. Twenty-five years ago in 1955, Jawaharlal Nehru described peace at a rally in Moscow in the following words:

'Peace is not merely abstention from war but an active and positive approach to international problems and relations, leading first to the lessening of the present tension through an attempt to solve our problems by methods of negotiations, and then to a growing cooperation between nations in various ways--cultural and scientific contacts, increase in trade and commerce, and exchange of ideas, experience and information. We should endeavour to remove all barriers to the growth of our minds and hearts such as come in the way of international cooperation.'

These words are as relevant today. The world is beset with new misunderstanding, new tensions, new threats. But they can and must be solved through recognition of distinctive personalities of nations and their right to freedom, and by breaking down the barriers which choke minds and hearts.

We value the understanding the Soviet Union has shown through the years in our problems. In turn we recognise the Soviet Union's own concerns. Indo-Soviet friendship is not aimed against any other country. It is of equal importance to both India and the Soviet Union. Neither country has ever sought to impose its perceptions on the other. Yet our agreement on vital issues outweighs divergence.

Our mutual regard has manifested itself in numerous forms of cooperation. Our economic relationship has grown steadily and impressively. Scores of nation-building projects in India stand witness to it.

"Our scientists and technologists, our writers and artists have worked together in warm comradeship. In the international arena, we have laboured for peace and the elimination of disparities and discrimination of all kinds. Many have been the attempts to create misunderstanding between us and to misrepresent our association. But we have withstood all such attempts and striven constantly to strengthen mutual trust.

To our disquiet, there is deterioration in the international situation. Detente, for which you, Mr President, have exerted yourself so tirelessly, has had a setback. New conflicts have erupted while old disputes still linger.

I do earnestly hope that these problems will be resolved peacefully through political negotiations. Just and durable solutions must be found, and found quickly, to prevent misunderstandings from hardening into distrust and animosity. We must all work to prevent the enlargement of the areas of conflict and to preserve the fabric of peace.

Many of the new tensions and conflicts are in our vicinity. It is natural for us to feel concerned. With our vital stake we have associated ourselves with some initiatives towards peaceful solutions. We sincerely hope that the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the countries in our region will not come under strain or jeopardy through conflicts and interference.

We extend our hand of friendship to all countries, particularly those who are our neighbours. Our policy of good neighbourliness and cooperation is in the larger interests of the peoples of our areas as also the rest of the world.

From our newspapers you will get a picture of turmoil in our country. Turmoil is inevitable in this fast-changing world, and specially so as we are still struggling on with our unfinished revolution. Our freedom movement, which, though very different from your own revolution, was nonetheless a revolution, though peaceful and non-violent. From the beginning we realised that political independence would be meaningful and enduring only with economic self-reliance. The second phase of this unfinished revolution i.e. the process of combating economic inequality and social injustice upsets powerful elements and invites certain reaction.

In the face of the odds, Indira Gandhi said further, we have achieved modest success in giving practical shape to our ideas. We can say with pride that we have not jettisoned any of our basic tenets, commitment to an independent foreign policy and to the raising of the standards of living of our people. No matter what the difficulties and the dangers, we continue on our path.

Since the arrival of our distinguished guest we have had a serious exchange of views on various matters of common concern to our two countries. As always, these talks have been characterised by candidness, by warmth and goodwill. This visit will demonstrate once again the vitality of Indo-Soviet friendship.

This friendship has stood the test of time. Yet, it is not a static relationship. It is a growing and a dynamic one, with new vistas opening out. If I may inject a personal note, in the Soviet Union, as in some other countries, there are a number of 'Indiras.' Many are now grown up and are working for the welfare of their countries. They are an extra link of friendship around the world.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, we are honoured and pleased at your visit. Through you, we extend to the great people of the Soviet Union the friendly warm-hearted greetings of the Indian people. We wish your people and your country continued well-being, prosperity and new achievements in the cause of peace."

At the close of the meeting the band struck the national anthems of the Soviet Union and the Republic of India. This exciting meeting has again demonstrated the sincere feeling of the people of India towards the Soviet people, Indian-Soviet friendship, which is strengthening for the benefit of both countries, in the name of universal peace.

Meeting With CPI Leadership

LD091628 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Delhi, 9 Dec, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev met here with the leadership of the Communist Party of India. Taking part in the meeting were General Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India R. Rao, members of the Central Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India N.K. Krishnan, B. Gupta, R. Reddy, I. Gupta, G. Nair and I. Sinha.

Present at the meeting from the Soviet side were member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko; member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers A.V. Arkhipov; member of the CPSU Central Committee L.M. Zamyatin; alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, assistant to general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, A.M. Aleksandrov; USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.P. Firyubin; USSR Ambassador to India Yu. M. Vorontsov; deputy head of the managing department of the CPSU Central Committee, M.E. Mogilevets; referent of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee E.M. Samoteykin; head of a sector of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee P.V. Kutsobin.

Leonid Brezhnev warmly and cordially greeted Rajeswara Rao and other leaders of the Communist Party of India, conveyed to them ardent, fraternal greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and all Soviet communists. The Soviet communists, the entire Soviet people greatly respect the Communist Party of India, its consistent struggle for social and economic progress, for the interests of the working people of India, Leonid Brezhnev said. The USSR highly appreciates the great contribution made by the Communist Party of India to developing and strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the peoples.

Leonid Brezhnev spoke about the preparations by the Soviet communists for the 26th congress of their party, about the course of the nation-wide debate in the Soviet Union on the plans of the country's economic and social development for the next decade, briefed the Indian comrades on the topical issues of home and international activity in the CPSU.

Speaking with the Indian friends Leonid Brezhnev expressed satisfaction with the course of the talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other Indian statesmen. These talks have shown that the USSR and India have identical or close stands on most of the topical international issues. A further strengthening of friendly relations between the USSR and India and developing broad, goodneighbour cooperation between them is of special significance in the present complicated situation, when it is necessary that all peace forces should rally closely in order to reduce the threat to universal peace and improve the international situation.

The leaders of the Communist Party of India expressed confidence that Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India will further strengthen friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. "Your visit, R. Rao said, is ardently approved of by the Indian people, who see in the Soviet Union a reliable friend and good neighbour. The Indian communists are welcoming the peace-loving course of the CPSU, your, Comrade Brezhnev, personal contribution to the development of international cooperation, to the implementation of the Soviet peace programme, to the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism."

Leonid Brezhnev and Rajeswara Rao spoke highly about the traditional relations of fraternity and international solidarity between the CPSU and the Communist Party of India. They pointed out the full mutual understanding of the parties on all questions of the struggle against imperialism, for peace and security of peoples, for democracy and social progress.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Rao Interview

LD092318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Immediately after his meeting [with Brezhnev] Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, said in an interview with our special correspondent:

[Begin Rao recording in English fading into Russian translation] We held a cordial, friendly conversation with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other members of the Soviet delegation, Rajeswara Rao says. Our party was born following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, accomplished under the leadership of great Lenin. The CPSU has always given and is giving us support, and we highly rate our cooperation with the CPSU and its leader, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Over a period of many years our parties have been linked by the very best relations. In many questions of the contemporary international situation, the viewpoints of our parties also coincide, Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, concluded. [end recording]

Zamyatin Press Conference

LD091734 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Dec, TASS--A press conference devoted to the official friendly visit to India by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev was held here.

Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin said that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev asked that his deep gratitude to the Indian people, particularly, to the residents of the Indian capital, for the warm welcome accorded him from the very first minutes of the stay on the Indian land be conveyed through the mass media of India. The Soviet people has profound feelings of sympathy and friendship for the Indian people, our great neighbour.

The Soviet spokesman told journalists about the course on the talks of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committe, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He pointed out that the talks confirmed the common striving of the two countries for peace. Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet spokesman said, expressed the confidence that these meetings will give a new strong impetus to the development of Soviet-Indian friendly relations.

We in the Soviet Union, Leonid Zamyatin stressed, are satisfied with the development of Soviet-Indian relations. They are based on a firm foundation of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, the treaty whose tenth anniversary falls due soon. In our opinion this treaty serves well the interests of our two countries.

Indian spokesman J.N. Dikshit said that the talks between Leonid B.ezhnev and Indira Gandhi proceed in the atmosphere of traditional friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of relations between the two countries. He said there was an exchange of opinions on the prospects of further widening and strengthening of cooperation between India and the Soviet Union. The leaders of both countries are convinced that Indian-Soviet relations are an important factor of the establishment of peace and stability in Asia and all over the world. They noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the Republic of India and the Soviet Union must continue strengthening, developing and becoming more versatile.

The head of the Indian Government, J.N. Dikshit said, highly assessed Leonid Brezhnev's personal role in the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of India and the USSR, in the attainment of durable peace in the world.

The Soviet and Indian spokesmen then answered questions from journalists.

Brezhnev, Gandhi 'Conversation'

LD100816 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Dec, TASS--A conversation between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi was held today at the Presidential Palace. A thorough exchange of views on a number of international problems of mutual interest was held in a friendly atmosphere. Also discussed were some questions related to the development of cooperation between the USSR and India.

Agreements Signed

LD100908 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Dec, TASS--Soviet-Indian documents were signed today at the Presidential Palace in the Indian capital.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi have signed a joint Soviet-Indian declaration.

Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi then signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

Also signed were:

A trade agreement for 1981-1985. It was signed by First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov and Minister of Trade of India P.K. Mukherjee.

A programme of exchanges in culture, science and education for 1981-1982. The document was signed by the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Nikolay Firyubin, and the deputy minister of information and broadcasting of India, Mir Nasrulla.

An agreement on cooperation in cinematography. It was signed by the chairman of the USSR Committee for Cinematography, Filipp Yermash, and the minister of information and broadcasting of India, Vasaut Sathe.

Present during the signing ceremony were: the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Aleksandrov; head of a CPSU Central Committee department Leonid Zamyatin; Ambassador of the USSR to India Yuliy Vorontsov; members of the Government of India, members of Parliament, prominent political figures of the country; the ambassador of India to the Soviet Union, Vishnu Kalyandras Ahuja, other Soviet and Indian officials.

Cultural Group Received

LD101004 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Dec, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev today received at his residence in New Delhi leaders and active members of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society.

The head of the society, prominent public figure of India V.R. Krishna Ayer introduced the participants in the meeting to Leonid Brezhnev: Vice-President of the society Dr Nurul Hassan; General Secretary of the society Litto Ghosh; Narayanan, deputy of Parliament; Vice-President of the Society Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma; Vice-President of the Society, Deputy of Parliament Margaret Alva; Isco [not further identified];vice-president, Deputy of Parliament Chandrajith Yadav and Vice-President of the Society Prem Sagar Gupta.

V.S. Krishna Ayer warmly and cordially welcomed Leonid Brezhnev and expressed profound satisfaction over the fact that the official friendly visit by the esteemed Soviet guest to India can already be described as a historical landmark on the path of the further all-round development of relations between our two countries. On behalf of millions of members of the society Krishna Ayer wished Leonid Brezhnev great successes in the struggle for peace and friendship between peoples.

Leonid Brezhnev thanked for the cordial words of greeting and noted the great contribution which is made by the practical work by the society members to the all-round expansion of versatile Soviet-Indian ties, drawing closer of our two peoples. Leonid Brezhnev stressed that Soviet people are striving to strenghten friendship with India, they highly value the contribution of India and its leaders to the cause of detente in Asia and throughout the world, to the cause of strengthening the non-aligned movement. Leonid Brezhnev asked to convey wishes of great successes in their noble cause to the leadership and active members of the society.

Yevgeniy Samoteykin, referent of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present at the meeting from the Soviet side.

PRESS PREVIEWS PRESIDENT BREZHNEV'S INDIA VISIT

PRAVDA: 'Impatiently' Waiting

LD091645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents I. Vorozheykin and V. Shurygin: "India in Waiting"]

[Excerpts] Delhi, 6 Dec--The forthcoming official visit by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is foremost nowadays in India's sociopolitical life. The visit is generating tremendous interest in truly all circles of the Indian public. And that is understandable. The leader of the most powerful of the socialist states--the Soviet Union--and a man whose name is inextricably linked, in the consciousness of millions of people in the world, with the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace and the consolidation of mutual understanding and friendship among the peoples is coming to India at the invitation of the country's president, prime minister and government.

Friendship with the Soviet land has become a factor of the Indian people's daily lives. The majority of Indians--politician or public figure, city worker or poor peasant, scientist or big businessman, university teacher or college student, civil servant or trade union activist--all, each in their own way, when talking with a Soviet person invariably express their innermost thought: that the USSR is a true and loyal friend of India and has always come to the Indian aid when they needed it.

"Every person with some understanding of politics realizes that, despite the differences in their social systems, powerful forces of mutual attraction exist between our countries," (Aruna Asaf Ali), chairman of the National Federation of Indian Women, says. "When coming to your country as guests we feel at home in the Soviet Union. In turn Indians welcome Soviet people with open arms because they know that they respect our country and understand its people.

"President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi are fighters for peace and the easing of international tension who are recognized throughout the world, and I am sure that the forthcoming meetings and talks between them in Delhi will make a great contribution to this noble cause."

The items devoted to the eminent Soviet guest's visit which literally fill the front pages of the Indian newspapers today draw attention to the fact that this will be L.I. Brezhnev's third trip to India. The steady consolidation and expansion of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of India and the USSR over the past two decades are largely the result of the tireless activity of L.I. Brezhnev personally and of his tremendous international prestige.

"We shall never forget the large amount of aid which the Soviet Union has rendered and continues to render to India in its economic development," Prof (D.D. Naruda), director of the Indian Social Studies Council, stated. "And Indian-Soviet economic cooperation is developing in those spheres in which the West has refused point-blank to help us."

Awaiting impatiently the visit of the Soviet head of state, representatives of the Indian public link with it the emergence of new opportunities for the further development of the two countries' friendship and cooperation. They note the very important significance of Indian-Soviet relations for the peoples' peace and security.

"L.I. Brezhnev will be coming to India at a time when peace and stability in Asia are threatened because of the unprecedented concentration of U.S. Armed Forces in the Indian Ocean and the consolidation and expansion of the U.S. military base on the Diego Garcia Island, and when the United States, China and Pakistan are carrying out acts of provocation against Afghanistan and seeking to create a hostile encirclement of India," (Batuk) Desai, general secretary of the Bombay branch of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society, says. "All this dictates the further consolidation of Indian-Soviet friendship and all-round cooperation as a factor of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world."

Here is what one of India's most senior parliamentarians, Bhupesh Gupta, who represents the Communist Party of India in the country's Parliament, said in a talk with your correspondents.

"It is 7 years since the Soviet leader's previous visit to our country. Of course, much has changed in the world since then. It is therefore perfectly natural that we are very interested to hear assessments of the world situation from the mouth of a major international-scale leader like Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and to obtain information about the foreign policy of the mighty Soviet Union and the state of Soviet-Indian relations. After all, it is no secret that imperialist and Maoist propaganda and some bourgeois press organs in our country are disseminating a large amount of slander and insinuations about the foreign policy course of the world's first socialist state."

Our interlocutor is right, far from everyone cares for India's economic and social progress and the growth of its prestige and influence in international affairs. The steady consolidation of Soviet-Indian relations generates a malicious reaction in those who, pursuing imperialist and hegemonist goals, are seeking to stoke tension in Asia and maintain an atmosphere of fear and suspicion in mutual relations between states. That is why imperialist propaganda is deliberately distorting the nature of the ties between the Soviet Union and India in an attempt to undermine or at least weaken the friendship between the two great countries.

'Positive Influence' of Ties

LD091549 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 3

[Observer Nikolay Pastukhov, "International Review": "A Visit of Peace and Friendship"]

[Excerpt] Soviet-Indian relations are sealed by the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation. These relations are one of the cornerstones of the edifice of peace and security in our world. That is why the Soviet head of state's visit to India is being broadly welcomed by all peace-loving forces in different countries and on different continents, since they are confident that the visit will have a positive influence on the development of present-day international relations in the direction of detente and cooperation among all countries.

"Imperialism is stepping up its attempts to reverse the objective course of world development and hinder the peoples' desire for freedom and progress...." L.I. Brezhnev stated on 17 November, welcoming Mozambique leader S. Machel to Moscow. "Before it is too late, peace-loving states must pool their efforts to prevent the world from slipping over the fatal brink, to end the arms race and reliably to ensure the peoples' security."

It is quite obvious that in the cause of ensuring world peace a great deal depends on the situation in Asia. That continent recently saw the perfidious attack by China on Vietnam, aggressive sorties against Afghanistan are continuing, the United States is turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of military tension and preparing for an incursion in the Persian Gulf region, a bloody, mutually destructive war is in progress between Iraq and Iran, increasing tension is being whipped up in the Near East by Israel, and finally, a few weeks ago NATO headquarters adopted a decision to lift restrictions on the delivery of offensive weapons to the Beijing hegemonists. In the light of all these alarming events it is easy to understand the role which could be played by Asia's peace-loving forces in eliminating the threat to that continent, and in particular by India, which has already undertaken a number of important, far-sighted actions in the cause of strengthening peace: the recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and energetic protests against the American policy of creating militarist bridgeheads on the access routes to the Asian Continent.

As for the traditionally friendly Soviet-Indian relations, it is not hard to see what a positive influence they exert both on the situation in Asia and on present-day international relations in general. And--equally important--these relations are of an equal, mutually advantageous nature, developing in the coordination of the two states' policy and in the economic and cultural spheres. Attention is also drawn to the fact that this beneficial process is taking place between a great socialist state and the biggest of the nonaligned countries--which has the most beneficial effect on the development of international relations.

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORTS TROOPS HAVE ENTERED POLAND

LD100958 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 10 Dec 80

["Malicious Provocation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Delhi, 10 Dec (TASS)--In connection with reports that have appeared in some of today's Western and Indian papers that Soviet troops have allegedly crossed the Polish border, a Soviet representative here has stated the following: Such a report is false from beginning to end; it is nothing other than a malicious provocation.

[Moscow World Service in English at 1100 GMT on 10 December also carries the above report on the denial that Soviet troops have crossed the Polish border.]

Zamyatin Denial

BK100937 Hong Kong AFP in English 0922 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Dec (AFP)--The Soviet Government spokesman, L.M. Zamyatin, today denied that Soviet troops had entered Poland.

In a hurried press briefing held here, Mr. Zamyatin said, "such reports are false from beginning to end." "This is nothing but ill-intentioned provocation," he added, in a statement distributed to the press.

Mr. Zamyatin said, in his statement, "I would ask your agencies to communicate this information to the press and to bring it to the attention of public opinion."

Foreign press reports that four divisions of Soviet troops had crossed southern Poland were featured prominently by Indian newspapers this morning.

The spokesman refused to answer questions or elaborate on his statement. His statement began by saying that "in connection with reports in the Western and Indian newspapers to the effect that Soviet troops have entered Poland I have been instructed to say the following."

Mr. Zamyatin is accompanying Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, here on a four-day state visit.

CSSR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS AWARD TO PONOMAREV

LD091401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 3 December C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, presented to B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Order of Victorious February. With this high award CSSR President G. Husak marked B.N. Ponomarev's services in the development of comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU and friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

USSR, HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS COMMENT ON TALKS

LD091619 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Frontiers of Integration": "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] The 26th meeting of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow recently. A broad range of problems connected with the further development of cooperation between the two fraternal countries was examined. [paragraph continues]

Protocols and agreements were approved and signed on production sharing and specialization in computer technology, in electrical engineering industry goods and equipment and in vehicle construction and ferrous metal output as well as the main directions in production and technical cooperation in the sphere of the radio industry and mining equipment.

After the signing of the protocol and the final documents, Soviet delegation head N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Hungarian delegation head J. Marjai, deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, answered our correspondent's questions.

The decisions taken at the meeting and the protocols signed on the agreements on sharing and specialization, N.V. Talyzin noted, will largely determine the direction of USSR-Hungarian cooperation in the coming 5-year period and on a number of positions up to 1990 too.

The Soviet side will take all the necessary measures to carry out the terms of the documents and agreements completed during the commission's work. We will pay particular attention to ensuring the implementation of the long-term programs and sector subprograms for the development of production and technical cooperation which were formulated in the spirit of the agreements reached in the Crimea during the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The present commission meeting in Moscow occurred at a significant time, J. Marjai noted. The 5-year plans are ending in our countries and in literally 1 month the new ones will be starting. A historic event--the 26th CPSU Congress--will be taking place in February 1981. The Soviet communists' forum is very important for us, too. And it is quite natural that the intergovernmental commission's work took place under the sign of these events. Every commission member strove to contribute to resolve the tasks and problems facing us. Take our countries' scientific and technical cooperation, for example. The deepening of these ties and the revelation of new potential for cooperation are aimed at introducing the results of scientific research into the economy as quickly as possible. Since the signing of the long-term program Hungarian and USSR industrial ministries have formulated and signed over 17 sector directions for long-term cooperation.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CIVIL RIGHTS

LD051656 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 5 Dec, TASS--Correspondent Yevgeniy Popov reports:

The guarantee of constitutional human rights is one of the main gains of the socialist system in Hungary, Istvan Gajdocsi, chairman of the legal, administrative commission of the Hungarian State Assembly, said in a TASS interview.

Legality has become a feature of life in our society, I. Gajdocsi said. All citizens, irrespective of their nationality, sex, views and social standing, have equal rights at all forums. After coming of age everyone has the right to elect and to be elected. All citizens are equal before law. Among the human rights is also the opportunity, guaranteed by the state, to receive an education, choose a profession or a trade, and the right to work, to free medical treatment, rest, etc. The freedom of conscience is also a characteristic feature of our society, Istvan Gajdocsi said. Believers enjoy all rights. There are 20 different churches in Hungary.

The Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic grants equal rights to all nationalities. Living side by side in Hungary are Magyars, Slovaks, Germans, southern Slavs and Romanians.

Their children may study in their native tongue. National minorities have their own newspapers and may establish national unions which help preserve and develop national culture. Public organizations also enjoy extensive rights. The trade unions, for instance, are playing an important part in the life of society. They have effective rights and decisive say in the discussion of major draft laws, national economic plans and decisions. As a matter of fact, the trade unions have the right of veto: Not a single law, not a single plan, and not a single decision--including decisions of factory management on bonuses, distribution of profits, dismissal of workers and employees and distribution of funds or housing--may be taken without the consent of trade unions. Great rights are also granted to Hungarian youth. Apart from the right to education and work, young people enjoy certain specific rights. As for instance the right of newly wed couples to receive flats in the first turn. I should like also to mention the care shown by the state for mothers who are given maternity leaves with pay and benefits for bringing up a child and whose old jobs are reserved for them upon their return to work from a maternity leave.

Finally, it is important that Hungarian citizens enjoy the freedom of assembly, processions and the freedom of expression. Any suppression of criticism is denounced by state and public organizations and the press. The entire complex of guarantees of human rights, Istvan Gajdocsi said in conclusion, is the basis on which the socialist national unity of our people rests.

USSR, GDR CONCLUDE MACHINE TRADE AGREEMENT

DW072027 Moscow in German to Germany 1652 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Micheslav Kashenko report]

[Excerpt] The Soviet foreign trade organization Tractor Export and the GDR foreign trade enterprise Forestry and Agricultural Machinery Export-Import signed an agreement in Moscow on the supply of Soviet tractors and other agricultural machinery to the GDR worth more than R20 million as well as on the importation of agricultural machinery and spare parts from the GDR worth R200 million.

ARTICLE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIAN LIBERATION

LD081653 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Yurchenko article: "Albania's National Holiday"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On 29 November Albania's working people commemorated a significant date in their country's history--the 36th anniversary of liberation from the fascist occupiers.

From the very first days of the aggression by fascist Italy, the Albanian people rose up, weapons in hand, to struggle in defense of their freedom and independence. The Albanian Communist Party (now the Albanian Workers Party), founded in November 1941, became the organizer of the liberation movement. On its initiative the national liberation movement's program was drawn up and a national liberation front formed at a conference in the city of Peza in September 1942. By mid-1943 the separate partisan detachments were merged into a united National Liberation Army which dealt the enemy painful blows. Following fascist Italy's capitulation Albania's territory was occupied by the German fascist forces. They formed a collaborationist government which declared war on the allies. However, the Albanian people's heroic struggle against the foreign yoke did not cease. Influenced by the Soviet Army's historic victories on the Soviet-German front, the struggle assumed an every broader scale. With the Soviet forces' successful advance in the Balkans the Albanian National Liberation Army, numbering about 70,000 fighters in its ranks, went on the offensive and in November 1944 completed the expulsion of the last occupiers and their myrmidons, the local bourgeois-feudal aristocracy, from Albanian soil.

The people's democratic revolution triumphed in Albania and for the first time the people found genuine freedom and became full-fledged masters of their own country. Monarchy, the fuedal lords' supremacy and the dominance of foreign capital were ended forever. Elections were held to a constituent assembly which proclaimed Albania a people's republic on 11 January 1946. The Constitution, adopted the same year, enshrined in legislative form the profound changes which had occurred in the Albanian people's destiny.

The friendship between the Soviet and Albanian peoples was born and strengthened in the common struggle against fascism. The Soviet Union supported Albania unfailingly in the most difficult moments of its life. Thus, in December 1942 the Soviet Government issued the declaration "On the Independence of Albania" and raised its mighty voice in defense of a small people. After Albania's liberation the Soviet Union resolutely and decisively defended the young republic's sovereignty and territorial integrity against world reaction's intrigues and achieved its recognition as a full-fledged member of the anti-Hitler coalition.

The friendship between our peoples was further developed in the postwar period. This was demonstrated in the establishment of close political, economic and cultural ties imbued with the spirit of fraternal cooperation and mutual aid. With the assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries the Albanian people successfully carried out radical socioeconomic transformations and resolved complex tasks in building the bases of socialism. A national industry rose on the base of the dozens of major industrial projects which were constructed in the country. With the establishment and development of such industrial sectors as mining, oil, energy, machine, shipbuilding, timber processing, construction materials, light and food industry and some others, in a historically short period Albania was transformed into an agrarian-industrial country. Important changes occurred in the Albanian countryside. The collectivization of farming opened up new opportunities for the working peasantry to increase their productive forces and to mechanize agricultural work. A ramified network of general educational and vocational schools emerged in a country where previously over 80 percent of the population were illiterate. The Tirana State University became the country's pride. Opera and drama theaters, film studios and hundreds of houses of culture and clubs were set up. The working people's living standard increased steadily.

Albania found genuine state independence in the socialist community. Thanks to the Soviet Union's persistent efforts it was admitted to the United Nations in 1955 and subsequently to other international organizations. Albania's equal participation in formulating and implementing the socialist countries' foreign policy actions, including within the Warsaw Pact framework, helped to strengthen its position and prestige in the international arena.

In Albania, people duly said, when evaluating the Soviet Union's contribution to the establishment of a new socialist state, that "after liberation the land of the soviets extended the hand of sincere friendship to us. Just as our liberation from the foreign invaders and the establishment of people's power would have been impossible without the glorious Soviet Army's heroic victories, so we could not have produced such enormous achievements or successfully built socialism in our country without the Soviet Union's all-around help. The all-around Soviet help was the decisive external factor in the building of socialism in our country."

The Soviet Union has consistently advocated and continues to advocate the normalization of interstate relations with Albania on the basis of the strict observance of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit. The USSR's readiness to settle relations with Albania was confirmed from the rostrums of the 23d and 24th CPSU congresses and in Soviet leaders' speeches. The CPSU Central Committee's report to the 24th party congress stressed in particular: "As for Albania, we are ready, as before, to restore normal relations with it. This would be useful for both our countries and for the common interests of the socialist states."

Soviet people, loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, congratulate the Albanian working people on their national holiday and wish them success in building socialism.

BROWN IN BRUSSELS 'TO PRESSURE' NATO MEMBERS

LD091852 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 9 Dec, TASS--U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown is on a visit in Burssels, where the scheduled session of the NATO bloc is being currently held. As political observers point out, in the course of the talks and meetings in the Belgian capital, the Pentagon chief will continue bringing pressure to bear on the West European NATO members trying to wrest consent from them for an annual three-percent increase in their military spendings in real count, i.e. considering inflation rates.

Most of the West European countries are known not to wish to follow blindly in the footsteps of the militaristic course of the United States, which is trying to impose on them a fresh round in arms race, and have declared that they will not increase their military budgets by three percent. These countries, the newspaper Washington POST writes, strive to pursue a policy increasingly more independent from the United States and are accentuating the need of detente and limitation of arms.

Another aim of Harold Brown's visit, according to press reports, is to make the West European nations, in whose territory it is planned to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, speed up the implementation of these plans. Washington is exasperated by the stubborn resistance of British, FRG, Belgian and Dutch public to the designs to turn their countries into launching pads for U.S. missiles. There is a growing awareness in Western Europe, the Washington POST points out, that it may become a battle field. The West European public is opposed to the intention of the United States to turn the European Continent into a powder keg.

Observers believe that H. Brown is using his stay in Europe also to ensure support of the NATO partners for the plans to set up a new military bloc in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, which was declared the other day by U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

And at last the U.S. defense secretary intends to take steps to draw Western Europe into the provocative subversive campaign started by Washington against socialist Poland, which is directed at aggravating the situation in that country and constitutes interference in its internal affairs.

After his visit to Belgium H. Brown will also go to Tokyo and Seoul. In the Japanese capital, as observers point out, he intends to discuss plans for a further militarisation of Japan, coordination of joint U.S.-Japanese military efforts. Questions pertaining to continuing U.S. military presence in South Korea as well as measures directed at broadening U.S. support for the repressive South Korean regime will be examined during the visit to South Korea.

ARTICLE SCORES WESTERN 'WHIPPING UP HYSTERIA'

LD081415 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 80 p 3

[Col V. Katerinich article: "Whipping Up Hysteria: NATO Propaganda Machine at the Service of the Enemies of Detente"]

[Text] In our time the motto of the NATO propaganda machine is still the tenet advanced back in the cold war years by J.F. Dulles, then U.S. secretary of state: "In order to make the country bear the arms burden it is necessary to create an emotional atmosphere similar to that of wartime. We must introduce the idea of a threat from outside." The invented "threat" is ascribed by the Atlanticists to the Soviet Union--a country which wages a tireless struggle for the preservation and deepending of detente, for equal cooperation between states and for the peaceful, just settlement of international problems.

Washington and NATO exploit the artificial fueling of war hysteria in order to maintain the momentum of the arms race, to achieve military superiority and on that basis to try to speak the language of diktat to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The aims of the aggressive militarist policy are served by shameless anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. Malicious fabrications on the "Soviet military threat" are increasingly provocative and dangerous in nature.

In the journals NATO REVIEW, NATO'S FIFTEEN NATIONS and other publications close to the bloc leadership the Soviet Union is depicted as nothing but a potential enemy, an "aggressor." The leaders of the London Institute of Strategic Studies have decided that not only the content of their journal but its very title should arouse a feeling of alarm in the reader: SURVIVAL. Fat volumes on the shelves of bookstores and libraries have even more intimidating titles. Only recently the following titles have appeared: "The Soviet Strategy of Nuclear War," "The Bear at the Door," "Campaign Against the Federal Republic," "World War III--a Military Forecast Based on Today's Facts...." And the mass media do not lag behind the specialized publications. Scenarios depicting a "possible attack" by the USSR against West European countries are constantly appearing in the bourgeois press and on movie and TV screens.

Ministers and parliamentarians, generals and admirals, intelligence agents, "Sovietologists" and "psychological warfare" specialists are all zealously engaged in anti-Soviet slander. In the forefront are the notorious Brzezinski; General Rogers, supreme commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe; Luns, the bloc's secretary general; Teller, the "father" of the American hydrogen bomb, and others. By fanning the myth of the "Soviet military threat" they have brought the world to the brink of cold war. And they are continuing their dangerous activity in the hope that the ordinary, politically inexperienced person must believe them, as "well-informed people."

The following cunning method is also used to frighten the gullible. Information from "secret" reports prepared in NATO headquarters or the Pentagon is allegedly "leaked" to the open press in some mysterious way. They "reveal" imaginary Soviet military plans allegedly obtained through intelligence, cite terrifying figures on the possible losses resulting from a "Soviet nuclear attack" and indicate the distances over which "the Russians could advance" in 1 or 2 days and the cities they "could seize." The deliberate leak of "important information" pursues just one goal: that of stupefying people's minds and making them even more susceptible to militarist propaganda.

The proportion of falsehoods and hypocrisy in official reports on the activity of the North Atlantic alliance's military-political organs and the sessions of its Council, Defense Planning Committee and Nuclear Planning Group is also indicative. Their short-term and long-term plans for building up arms are presented as a necessary means, so they say, of preventing war. And in reality? At the present Brussels session of the bloc's Nuclear Planning Group the participants, under cover of talk about the imaginary "Soviet threat" were engaged, according to the report of a REUTER correspondent from Brussels, in "improving and perfecting plans for nuclear war." So that is what lies behind the peace-making phraseology of NATO politicians and strategists--militarist preparations which are highly dangerous for the peoples' destinies.

The anti-Soviet ballyhoo becomes particularly fierce in periods preceding the approval by parliaments of the growing military budgets, and also during military maneuvers. And since there are more militarist rehearsals every year, the whipping up of war hysteria is now becoming really chronic. [paragraph continues]

On the false pretext of preparing to "rebuff the Russians" and "save Western civilization," military budgets are stepped up, new types of weapons are produced, major contingents of troops are moved, air and marine landings are carried out and large-scale battles are played out with simulated nuclear explosions. And all this is done in close proximity to the borders of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states.

Whatever aspect of NATO activity you view, everywhere you can clearly see the attempts by the bloc's bosses to instill in the population the idea of the "acceptability" of nuclear war. This pernicious propaganda burden is taken on, for instance, by the advertising for "personal" and "family" nuclear shelters, which has been stepped up again in the United States and West European countries. "A Shelter Will Help You Survive World War III," "In a Shelter You Can Live Through Nuclear Devastation"--proclaim the advertisements circulated by the "survival" corporation (Survival Again!) and other firms which make a profit out of people's fear.

One cannot fail to heed the fact that warlike tones have been echoing increasingly loudly in recent NATO propaganda. In this context, where earlier it was a question simply of "surviving" a nuclear war, now there is increasingly frequent talk about the "possibility of winning" a war based on the achievement of military superiority and on "the resolve to use nuclear weapons in exceptional circumstances." The U.S. journal MILITARY REVIEW calls on NATO to "set up its own nuclear deterrence forces capable of striking a tremendous blow at the potential aggressor's heart." The gamble is now being made on the "Eurostrategic" nuclear missile weaponry. The plans to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the West European countries' territory are motivated "by the need to defend oneself," no less, on one's opponent's territory, that is, on the territory of the socialist countries.

"We must," General Rogers stated, "build up our forces so as to contain our adversary, and, if this fails, so as to begin a war and wage it until victory."

Following this instruction, NATO propaganda began secretly toying with the idea that there is nothing in the nature of nuclear weapons which would prevent their use and that they are not so terrible if you can find the appropriate means for using them. Thus, Prof P. Nailor, instructor at the British Royal Naval College in Greenwich, argues that if there is a prior agreement that "nuclear weapons be used in calculated quantities against definite targets," all would be legitimate and justified from the moral viewpoint. The professor is not even disturbed by the fact that, as he himself recognizes, nuclear weapons "may affect" not only the adversary but also "neutral allied countries and, in some cases, one's own country quite indiscriminately." And there are people who think like Nailor. A certain Norman Podhoretz, in his book "The Present Danger" which has appeared in the United States and other NATO countries, calls on Americans "to overcome their dreamlike attitude toward war," in an attempt to convince them that war "is natural and fine" since it offers the "opportunity to display heroism and feats of honor and glory."

The participants in a seminar held this year by the British Atlantic Committee and the Royal United Services Military Science Institute are not inferior to Nailor and Podhoretz in their cynical frankness or incitement. The seminar's entire polemic amounted to the apparent need for a weapon with the aid of which it would be possible to inflict "traumatic blows on the Soviet Union...causing enormous losses in terms of population and industrial potential and disrupting vitally important comm[illegible]cations and services," and thereby "weakening the strength and the will of the people and perhaps even of the army." In British Adm I. Easton's view, all this could be achieved by the "nuclear destruction," according to his estimates, of a "dozen" Soviet cities with populations exceeding 100,000.

In formulating plans for an attack on the USSR bellicose imperialist circles formerly gambled on the U.S. nuclear monopoly. Their plans were foiled because there has been no such monopoly for a long time. However, the force of inertia continues to operate. It still seems to Pentagon strategists and to the NATO strategists following in their wake that the victor's laurels await them on the nuclear battlefield and that nuclear weaponry will indeed help them impose their will on the Soviet Union. "The very effectiveness of nuclear weapons makes them ideal for launching a war if viewed in terms of [yesli] the sudden destruction of the enemy's retaliatory capability," says the Yale University book "Weapons and Their Influence." And it is not just "learned men" accustomed to thinking in antiquated terms and blind to the realities of our times who are amusing themselves with such illusory hopes. Even the so-called "new nuclear strategy" of the United States, which envisages inflicting the first nuclear strike, has been compiled on a reckless, adventurist basis. In stubbornly spreading the lie about the "Soviet threat" Washington is trying to impose this strategy, which is exceptionally dangerous for the fate of peace, as the official strategy of the entire North Atlantic bloc.

However, not even the powerful U.S. and NATO propaganda machine can succeed in completely poisoning people's consciousness. Despite numerous obstacles, the truth about the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy is making headway. This plunges the enemies of detente into despair. British Air Chief Marshal Le Cheminant complains that "many strata (and quite considerable ones) are showing skepticism, if not complete disbelief, in the reality of the threat" from the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, one cannot overestimate the tremendous danger from the fueling of anti-Soviet hysteria in the West. It serves as the psychological and propaganda basis for undermining detente, escalating the arms race and preparing for war.

CPSU, MALTA CP DELEGATIONS HAVE TALKS IN VALLETTA

LD081527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation in Malta"]

[Text] Valetta, 3 Dec--A CPSU delegation composed of A.S. Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and D.A. Sharif, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, made a 5-day visit to Malta at the invitation of that country's Communist Party Central Committee.

During talks with A. Vassalo, general secretary of the Communist Party of Malta, and P. Agius, secretary of the Communist Party of Malta Central Committee, and meetings with Maltese communists, the delegation recounted CPSU activity in preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress, and the Maltese comrades recounted their struggle for the working people's interests, their participation in the efforts of all the country's democratic forces to strengthen Malta's position as a neutral nonaligned state and the broadening of the Communist Party of Malta's international links.

There was a broad exchange of views on current issues of the international situation, particularly in the Mediterranean region, and on problems of the workers and communist movement. The tremendous significance at the present time of cooperation and interaction between the fraternal parties and all peace-loving forces against military danger and imperialism's stepping up of the arms race and in favor of the affirmation of detente was reaffirmed.

A communique was adopted on the results of the exchange of views which notes the community of positions on all the issues touched upon, including those which are now most acute, and expressed the readiness to further strengthen fraternal ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Malta and to promote the development of friendly relations between the two countries' peoples.

The delegation also had meetings with the leadership of the Malta Labor Party.

Return to Moscow

LD100757 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation consisting of A.S. Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and D.A. Sharif, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, which had gone to Malta at the invitation of the Communist Party of Malta Central Committee has returned to Moscow.

EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION REPORTED

LD041058 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS--The leaders of the Nine have not actually resolved any of the gave problems facing their countries, writes today the newspaper PRAVDA, commenting on the results of the session of the Council of European Communities which was held in Luxembourg at the level of heads of state and government. "The session was held in an atmosphere of grave concern over prospects of the West European economy", the newspaper points out. "The participants in the session actually admitted their impotence in the face of the very grave crisis, that hit the Common Market." "The Common Market leaders have not indicated any realistic way out of the crisis. The testimony of the EEC's 'Swdon' [as received] has been their decision to check establishment of a single 'European monetary system'."

The Common Market heads of state and government have also considered a number of international problems. "The participants in the meeting", the commentary runs, "declared the intention to conduct 'a dialogue' with the United States which implies their unwillingness to agree to Washington's 'monologue', that is to diktat on its part. A lot of statements were made in West European capitals on the eve of the Luxembourg meeting that the Nine should independently act in the Middle East in the interests of a peace settlement. But now the EEC leaders again went no farther than general words about their "determination to make a contribution to the quest of a peace settlement of the Middle East crisis."

A prominent place in the course of the discussion was taken up by the question of relations with socialist countries, the newspaper points out. "The participants in the session declared for a 'realistic and balanced' progress in implementation of the Final Act of the all-European conference, backed the idea of convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe."

TURKEY'S ULUSU CITED ON PROGRESS SINCE COUP

LD100807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Turkey: Military Administration's Activity"

[Text] Ankara, 6 Dec--At a press conference here Turkish head of government B. Ulusu has summed up some of the results of the activity of the military administration which came to power on 12 September this year. The prime minister noted that the new authorities have largely succeeded in crushing the wave of organized terror which has had a pernicious effect on all aspects of society's life. The first steps aimed at surmounting the crisis in the economy have been surmounted. At the same time he admitted that the struggle against inflation, rising prices and unemployment remains the number one problem.

Power will be handed over to a civilian administration only after the reasons for the political and economic instability in Turkey have disappeared. In its foreign policy, the prime minister continued, Turkey firmly intends to develop broad relations of international cooperation built on the principles of equality, peace and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Stating that Turkey intends to remain true to its allied commitments with the NATO bloc, B. Ulusu advocated the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

IRAN'S MAJLIS RATIFIES USSR-IRAN TRANSIT TREATY

LD091204 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 9 Dec, TASS--The Iranian parliament has ratified a transit treaty between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The document was signed in Moscow following the talks on September 9-16, 1980. Under the treaty, the sides granted each other mutually advantageous terms for the carriage of commercial cargoes across the territories of both states.

IRAN ENVOY TO USSR MOKRI RESUMES POST

NC101031 Paris AFP in English 1018 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec (AFP)--Iranian Ambassador in Moscow Mohammed Mokri has resumed his post after two months in Tehran where he was called "for consultations" with the government and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni two months ago.

Mr Mokri left the Soviet capital in mid October after airing controversial personal views on the conflict with Iraq. He suggested as a condition to negotiations the resignation of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and the ceding of the port of Basra to Iran.

TASS REPORTS FIGHTING IN IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

LD091830 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Dec, TASS--Combat operations continue in different sectors of the Iraqi-Iranian front with especially fierce fighting going on near Abadan. A communique of the High Military Command of Iraq indicates that the Iranian troops made an attempt to counterattack the Iraqi positions in the area but were repelled and suffered big losses in manpower and materiel.

An artillery duel took place near Gilan-e Garb.

Tehran, 9 Dec, TASS--The Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces has announced that the Iranian Airforce planes bombed and rocketed a number of targets on the Iraqi territory. Tanker terminals in Minaal-Bakr and Fao ports, and military barracks in the eastern regions of Iraq were destroyed. There are reports about successful combat operations of the Iranians in Khuzestan Province.

VARIATION TO KUZNETSOV, AL-ASAD MEETING

The following variations to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Kuznetsov Visit to Syria" and subtitled "Meeting With Al-Asad" published on page H 2 of the 3 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT were taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 December, page four:

In the penultimate paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: "Near East" instead of "Middle East."

In the last paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads "Soviet Union" instead of "Soviet People."

In the last paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads "Near East" instead of "Middle East."

PRAVDA adds the following passage to the end of the item.

The meeting was attended by Syrian Prime Minister 'A. al-Kasm, V.I. Yukhin, USSR ambassador to Syria, and other officials.

Today V.V. Kuznetsov received Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

In the friendly talk which took place, he reasserted the Soviet Union's principled stance in support of the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against Israeli aggression and imperialism's intrigues and for the frustration of the anti-Arab Camp David deal and the achievement of a just peace in the Near East.

Y. 'Arafat expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its invariable support for the Arabs' just cause and the Palestinian Arab people's struggle to implement their inalienable national rights, above all the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

(Kh. al-Fakhum), chairman of the National Council of Palestine, took part in the talk.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO PDRY AMBASSADOR

LD051116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov presented the Order of Friendship of Peoples to Ad-Dali, the ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin today. Heartily congratulating the ambassador, he stressed that this award has been conferred for his active participation in the development of all-round relations between the two states. We see the award of this order as a recognition of the fraternal international cohesion between our parties and peoples.

The same day there took place a friendly conversation between Comrade Kuznetsov and Ad-Dali.

WORKER RESPONDS TO LIBYAN PAPER'S 'MYTHS' ON USSR

LD061752 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Here is Yevgeniy Andreyev, a Moscow factory worker. Andreyev says:

[Begin Andreyev recording in Russian fading into Arabic translation] The Soviet people are discussing the main guidelines of the economic and social development plan for the next 5 to 10 years. The Soviet press is also carrying foreign media reportage on the plan. States friendly to us have assessed it as a valuable result of the experience in building communism in the Soviet Union which contains lessons and conclusions that can be useful to forces struggling for progress everywhere in the world.

But there are quarters which are very irked by the policy of our party. For example, the Libyan paper AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR wrote not long ago that the state has turned the Soviet Union into a dictatorship of a new type, deprived the people of the right to power and transformed the citizens into slaves. I do not know who is personally responsible for the publication of such myths which are slanderous to the dignity of the Soviet citizen, but I am certain that they can hardly wish their people and workers well in maligning the policy of a state which has ensured for its citizens rights and social guarantees which no worker can dream of achieving even in the richest of the capitaist states.

I, do not believe they represent the views of the Arab people. This is proved by the steadily growing friendship between our state and the Arab states, including the Libyan Jamahiriyah. [end recording]

GOLD MARKET STORY 'MADE UP OUT OF THIN AIR'

LD051651 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin dispatch under the rubric "Attention: Misinformation!": "Lowest Level of Purity"]

[Text] Maputo--"A lie should be monstrous for people to believe in it," the unforgettable Goebbels said. Since then the technique of misinformation and fabrication of falsehoods has advanced a long way, but the principle has remained the same.

For instance, the man in the street opens the South African newspaper THE STAR and, dumbfounded, reads: "The Republic of South Africa and Russia--Strange but Likely Fellows in a Golden Bed." Beneath the playful headline is a text where it emerges that the USSR is on the point of entering into a secret alliance with the Republic of South Africa, in order to "swallow up" competitors and "jointly dictate gold prices to the world." A similar item was published in the Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL. Who copied whom? It transpires that there is no plagiarism involved. Both publications have simply reprinted an article from Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES.

People here promptly inquired as to where David Marsh, the author of this astounding news, learned of it. Nowhere. Carrying out a definite order, he made up the story of the gold pool out of thin air, and, in order to show off, he mysteriously mentions "circulating rumors" and "expert observers." "There are also rumors," the misinformer continues glibly, "of an informal joint strategy between the two countries for sales of platinum on the world market." So one lie is heaped on top of another.

Not a lot is expected, so to speak, of South Africa's THE STAR and THE RAND DAILY MAIL, but THE FINANCIAL TIMES likes to emphasize its reliability and respectability. How can this be reconciled with the lowest-quality stories about gold and platinum?

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIAN ECONOMY REVIEWED

LD081511 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49 Signed to Press 1 Dec 80 p 21

[Article by B. Rachkov: "May Soviet-Ethiopian Friendship Strengthen"]

[Text] The official friendly visit paid to the Soviet Union in late October and early November by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the Commission to Organize a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, continues to be commented on extensively in the foreign press. The press of Ethiopia and many liberated states notes with satisfaction that during the visit there was a convincing demonstration of the solidarity of the motherland of October with the Ethiopian revolution and of the support rendered by the first country of socialism to the Ethiopian people's heroic efforts aimed at restructuring society on the basis of socialist principles. The USSR's friendly and selfless assistance to the development of Ethiopia's economy is one of the most graphic testimonies to this solidarity.

Having begun, 2 years ago, to work on the basis of scientific planning, the Ethiopian working people have already carried out the second stage of a nationwide campaign to develop the economy and culture. As a result of the first two stages the average annual increase in GNP was 5.3 percent. A number of enterprises meeting the country's most urgent requirements for industrial products have been or have started to be built. State farms have produced 2.5 million quintals of agricultural output, which was 45 percent more than the previous harvest. While fulfilling the 10-year plan for the development of new land, which should bring Ethiopia closer to self-sufficiency in terms of food, state farm workers developed about 160,000 hectares of virgin land in a year. The cooperative farm movement is expanding in the countryside--over 3,000 cooperative farms have been created.

In the country's economy there are still many unresolved problems and difficulties whose keenness is the result of the heritage of the colonial past, imperialism's intrigues against socialist Ethiopia and the grave droughts which have struck many African countries recently. The working people are courageously overcoming these difficulties. And everywhere they feel the friendly aid of the peoples of the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

In the course of the 6 years which have elapsed since the antimonarchist and antifeudal revolution in Ethiopia, the USSR has sent various types of machinery and equipment, tractors, trucks, cement, cultural and consumer goods and other output worth a total of about R200 million there. The oil refinery in Assab with a capacity of 525,000 tons constructed earlier with Soviet aid has recently been expanded to a capacity for refining 800,000 tons of oil and now meets the national economy's basic requirements for liquid and other fuel.

With the assistance of the Selkhozpromeksport All-Union Association technical and economic documents have been compiled justifying the expediency of the agricultural development of 60,000 hectares of land on the river Awash, the development of dairy farms and the construction of a milk processing plant in the city of Bahr Dar. It is planned to render technical assistance in constructing two elevators with a capacity of 50,000 tons of grain each and to modernize a meat cannery in the city of (Malgo-Vondo).

Already individual sectors of socialist Ethiopia's agriculture not only meet domestic requirements but also promote the development of the country's exports. They include the cultivation of a number of pulse crops, sesame seeds and other crops. In particular in 1975-1980 Ethiopia delivered over 10,000 tons of natural coffee to the USSR.

The work of the phytopathology laboratory in the city of Ambo, where Soviet and Ethiopian biologists are working successfully on the development of methods of combating plant diseases, has won high appreciation in Ethiopia.

The polytechnic institute constructed in Bahr Dar with Soviet assistance has already produced over 1,300 specialists for various sectors of the national economy. Many Soviet teachers are working in other Ethiopian higher educational establishments. Hundreds of young Ethiopian men and women have received an education or are continuing to study in the USSR.

During the talks held in Moscow in October 1980 the USSR and Ethiopian leaders noted the successful development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two states.

The sides signed, in particular, a protocol to the 19 September 1978 agreement concerning the development of the Gambela River valley (which will make it possible to transform a sparsely populated and underdeveloped region of 10,000 hectares into a national breadbasket) and a protocol on economic and technical cooperation in the construction of a cement works.

"The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia," the joint Soviet-Ethiopian statement says, "attach great significance to the further development of mutual contacts, the exchange of opinions and experience and the expansion of cooperation in the political, economic, technical, cultural and other spheres."

SUCCESS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD100845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 5

[Dispatch by Valeriy Volkov under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "With Complete Success"]

[Text] Luanda--The second conference on the coordination of the development of the independent countries of southern Africa has been held in the capital of the Mozambique. Representatives of nine African states--Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi--discussed questions connected with the implementation of the regional economic cooperation program.

Despite the fact that countries with different political systems and economic structures took part in the work of the conference, the commonality of their goals in the struggle for true economic independence, Mozambique Foreign Minister J. Chissano stated, has helped them to achieve substantial results. Specific recommendations have been approved for expanding mutually advantageous cooperation in the sphere of transport and communications, the training of skilled cadres, scientific research in the sphere of agriculture and the more rational use of the rich resources of the countries of the region.

Bourgeois propaganda and above all the mass information media of the Republic of South Africa, which predicted that the conference would fail, have now been obliged to admit through clenched teeth that it has been crowned with complete success. As is well known, a large number of international organizations including the United Nations, the OAU, the African Development Bank, CEMA and the EEC took part in the work of the conference as observers. Also present were representatives of a number of socialist community states and certain capitalist countries. With a view to implementing the projects which were formulated, agreement was reached on earmarking $650 million for the countries of the southern African "nine" over the next 5 years.

The progressive African press, commenting on the results of the conference, notes one further important result of its work--the political result. "The attainment of the goals elaborated by the participants in the meeting in Maputo," the newspaper A JOURNAL DE ANGOLA writes, "will help to weaken the fetters of economic dependence of the countries of the region on the racist Pretoria regime and will force the Republic of South Africa authorities to put an end to the illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia."

The conference in Maputo has provided further testimony to the degree of futility of the efforts of the Republic of South Africa's racist ruling clique to cement together under its auspices a so-called "constellation of states" in southern Africa. Exposing Pretoria's expansionist plans, the conference participants opposed the political, economic and military pressure which the racists and multinational corporations are bringing to bear on the region's independent states.

The young states of southern Africa which recently won their political independence are pooling their efforts in the struggle for a new, fairer economic order and against the dominion of the imperialist monopolies and their racist henchmen.

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE OPERATIONS FOR RETURN TO EARTH

LD091328 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Mission Control Centre, 9 Dec, TASS--The Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov and Gennadiy Strekalov are to return back to earth on Wednesday.

They are completing today the planned operations at the Salyut-6 station in accordance with the program. The crew are checking the systems of the Soyuz-T-3 ship, laying the equipment to be returned to earth into the descent craft, carrying out the final operations to prepare the station for a flight in automatic regime.

The automatic transport ship Progress-11 was separated from the Salyut-6 station, after the implementation of the program of the flight as part of the orbital complex, at 1323, Moscow time, today. The cosmonauts controlled the process of undocking and reparation of the freight ship, which continues the flight of an autonomous regime.

After yesterday's correction of the trajectory of the flight, the parameters of the orbit of the space Salyut-6--Soyuz-T-3 complex are the following: maximum distance from the surface of the earth--370 km, the minimum--290 km, the period of revolution--90.8 min, the inclination--51.6 degrees. The work in the near-earth orbit is going on with success. The members of the crew feel well.

Cosmonauts Return to Earth

LD101136 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec, TASS--Following a successful accomplishment of their space mission Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov and Gennadiy Strekalov returned to earth on December 10 at 12.26 Moscow time.

In designated time the Soyuz-T-3 spaceship separated from the orbital Salyut-6 station and following the deceleration and a controlled descent in the atmosphere made a soft landing on earth.

The re-entry vehicle of the Soyuz-T-3 spaceship touched down in the pre-set area 130 kilometres to the east of the city of Jezkazgan. The cosmonauts fell well.

During their 13-day space-flight the crew tested the onboard systems and structural elements of the modernised transport Soyuz-T-3 spaceship in various regimes of autonomous flight and as part of the orbital complex. The crew tested the onboard systems of the Soyuz-6 station and carried out complex repair and preventive maintenance work.

A new hydraulic unit complete with four pumps was incorporated into the inner circuit of the temperature control system. An electronic unit in the telemetry system and a programming and timing device in the system of the onboard complex control were replaced, a new transducer for compressor power supply was installed in the refueling system of the station's propusion plant.

During communication sessions different experts and the crew-members of the fourth long space mission, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, advised the cosmonauts on repair and restoration work. Thanks to the use of specially developed tools and techniques of work in conditions of weightlessness, the crew carried out all planned operations in full showing a high degree of quality at that.

Tests and checks have shown that following the work carried out by Cosmonauts Kizim, Makarov and Strekalov the onboard systems of the Salyut-6 station can ensure further active functioning of the station in the orbit.

During the flight the crew also performed experiments in the space materials study, conducted medical and biological research and technological experiments.

The successful completion of another stage of testing of the modernised transport spaceship of the Soyuz-T series with three cosmonauts onboard, and the complex of repair and preventive maintenance work carried out by the crew on the Salyut-6 station open up new prospects in the development of serviceable orbital complexes and raising the efficiency of their use in the interests of science and national economy.

A new accomplishment of Soviet cosmonautics is a befitting gift for the forthcoming 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Cosmonauts in 'Perfect Condition'

LD101244 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec, TASS--The doctors in charge of the crew of the orbital research complex Salyut-6 (Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov and Gennadiy Strekalov) are unanimous in the opinion that the condition of the crew members is good. This has become clear right after the first check-up of the cosmonauts on earth.

The perfect condition of the cosmonauts serves to confirm once again the efficiency of the methods and means of staying fit employed in conditions of weightlessness. The members of the crew conducted regular work-outs at the space "mini-stadium" which has a running track, a yeloergometer and loading suits.

The cosmonauts retained normal capacity to work in the orbit. This allowed the history's first space repair team to cope with a packed programme and carry out a complex of repair and preventive maintenance work.